

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

UN & Red China

THAT 75 per cent of the General Assembly on Tuesday voted against the replacement of Nationalist China by the Communist Government of the People's Republic of China, and another ten per cent abstained from committing themselves, must be accepted as a decisive expression of sentiment against immediate admission of the Peking regime into the world family of nations.

The reasons motivating this decision are familiar enough. The principal one is that the majority of the Western democracies feel that Communist China, neither by words nor deeds, has qualified for United Nations membership. Additionally, a considerable number of countries who help form the United Nations have not yet individually recognised the Peking government; wherefore Communist China's presence in the General Assembly and other organs of UN would be highly embarrassing to them.

THE Peking government has very much itself to blame for the continued boycott of the United Nations. Deliberately it antagonised world opinion by a needless intrusion into the Korean conflict. Its anti-West propaganda for a long time has been vicious; its treatment of many foreigners in China degrading and obnoxious. Instead of trying to win the respect of the world, as would be expected of a new government in charge of a great and important nation, the Chinese Communist leaders embarked on an anti-foreign programme which aroused both disgust and mistrust.

The world has still to satisfy itself that Communist China will not only subscribe to the principles and charter of the United Nations, but will be prepared to apply them in practice. There have been a few hesitant goodwill signs of recent months, and they are welcomed in the hope that the Peking regime is seriously desirous of proving itself to be a responsible and trustworthy government. But there remains a lot of ground to be recovered.

It is accepted among the Western democracies that the key to wider recognition of the Peking government is the composing of differences between the United States and Communist China. It is equally realised this cannot be quickly accomplished. The respective roles which each country has adopted in the Western Pacific creates a formidable obstacle. Yet a rapprochement of a limited nature clearly is feasible, and, in truth essential. Efforts to be effected any genuine settlement of the political problems of the Orient.

THE measure of Sino-American compromise would also serve as a pointer to the possibility of Communist China gaining admission to the United Nations next year. Despite Tuesday's heavy vote in the General Assembly there are indications that UN members generally are beginning to feel that Communist China must in due time be admitted. The Bandung conference's proposition for applying the principle of universal membership has gained supporters outside the Afro-Asian group, and if the principle is adopted in the United Nations, it will be increasingly difficult to deny Communist China membership.

The Peking government could easily hasten that day by actions that will convince the rest of the world it desires and intends to be an honourable member of the United Nations.

Invitation
From An
Aunt

Stockholm, Sept. 21. A Finnish woman, who considers herself the aunt of deposed Argentine President Juan Peron, today invited her "nephew" to live with her in her island home—La Balla Sen, midway between Sweden and Finland.

Mrs. Elsa Soederlund said: "Now that he is in difficulty, Juan Peron would be welcome at our home, if he wanted to take refuge with us."

Mrs. Soederlund was born a Peron. Her brother Carl Bruno Peron emigrated to North America in 1880. The Soederlund family believes that Carl Bruno Peron later married a Latin American woman and went to live in the Argentine and that Juan Peron is the son of this couple.—France-Press.

HITLER'S
HENCHMEN
MAY BE
SET FREE

Moscow, Sept. 21. The Soviet Government may be willing to release some—or all—of the six top Nazis still held in Berlin's Spandau prison, diplomatic sources said today.

These sources said the Kremlin is understood to be considering a favourable reply should the Big Three Western powers—the United States, Britain and France—press again for their release.

Top-ranking Nazis like former Luftwaffe chief Hermann Goering, Gestapo boss Heinrich Himmler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop were sentenced to death by the Allied War Crimes Commission at Nuremberg in 1945.

Goering and Himmler swallowed cyanide pills, von Ribbentrop was hanged. But seven Nazi leaders were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment in grim Spandau.

Baron Konstantin von Neurath, now 82, sick and half blind, was released last year.

Those remaining: Adolf Hess, 61, Hitler's former deputy, who parachuted into Britain during World War II with a mad peace offer, sentenced to life. Albert Speer, Hitler's master munitions maker, 20 years' imprisonment.

Baldur von Schirach, 47, the Hitler Youth leader, 20 years.

Walther Funk, 64, Nazi Economic Minister, life imprisonment.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, 63, who took over as Führer when Hitler committed suicide, 10 years.

Admiral Erich Raeder, 79, Grand Admiral of the Nazi fleet, life imprisonment.—United Press.

ORDERS STILL
IN FORCE

Cairo, Sept. 21. Egyptian Premier Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, today conferred with members of the Revolutionary Council on the new incidents which have occurred on the Palestine border.

A special meeting of the Revolutionary Council was scheduled for this evening. The Premier told journalists today that "the orders given yesterday to Egyptian troops to remain at least 500 metres from the demarcation line are still in force."—France-Press.

PERON SAFE ON WARSHIP
Suffers "Mental Strain And Spiritual Depression"

REBELS LIFT
BLOCKADE
Demonstration In
Sante Fe

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 21. Ex-President Peron of Argentina is still aboard a Paraguayan gunboat in Buenos Aires harbour, the Paraguayan Ambassador there, Senor Juan Chavez, said today in a telephone interview with the Rio newspaper O Globo.

The Ambassador said he personally escorted Peron aboard the gunboat Paraguay after the ex-President had telephoned him asking for asylum and transport to Asuncion.

Senor Chavez, according to the newspaper, added he obtained a safe conduct pass to the ship and was negotiating with the Argentine Foreign Ministry for its departure when the rebels took over the government.

He added that the gunboat was now awaiting clearance.

The Ambassador said the rebel authorities had treated him with the maximum consideration and had not indicated they intended to detain Peron or impede his departure.

Senor Chavez said in the interview Peron's health was good but he was showing signs of "mental strain and spiritual depression."

The blockade of Buenos Aires and all Argentine ports was lifted today. The blockade had been imposed by rebel forces last Sunday.

General Eduardo Lonardi, President of the Provisional Government, will arrive in Buenos Aires tomorrow at 11 a.m. local time. He will fly from Cordoba and be met by the members of the military Junta which took over power in Buenos Aires from President Peron.

The Commander of the Argentine Fleet, Rear-Admiral Isaac Rojas, today sent a congratulatory telegram to General Eduardo Lonardi, new President of the Provisional Government.

Rojas' telegram also expressed his best wishes for Lonardi's success in the difficult task ahead.

The Rear-Admiral hoped that "true justice and democracy will reign forever in our beloved country for the well being and the glory of the fatherland."

POLITICAL
PRISONERS FREED

All political prisoners were freed today.

Senor Hugo Dipietro, Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour, ordered workers in a broadcast to accept the benefit of peace and continue to work.

As Senor Dipietro addressed workers today, reports reached Buenos Aires of a clash in Santa Fe city between anti-Peron demonstrators and a group of Peronista railwaymen.

Demonstrators cleared the city of busts of Peron and Evita, dragging the statues with ropes along the streets.

When they reached the railway station, they were greeted with a shower of bullets. One demonstrator was reported wounded. Calm was later restored.

The cry of "liberty" was heard everywhere in Buenos Aires. People played the Marcellaise and the national anthem on their radiograms.

PUBLICLY
BURN PORTRAITS

At the Palace of Justice, judges, lawyers and officials pulled down portraits of Peron and the late Eva Peron and burned them publicly.

Apart from the debris of the National Alliance headquarters, Buenos Aires paid only a small price for the freedom which six months ago seemed impossible to obtain.

But the city has yet to regain its confidence. Shops were still closed today, and most people stayed away from work.

It is no secret that arms were distributed four days ago to the Peronista workers' militia and many of these have yet to be recovered.—Reuter and France-Press.

24 Killed In Buenos Aires
Tank Attack

Buenos Aires, Sept. 22. A gendarmerie announcement tonight said 24 people were as far known to have been killed in the tank attack against the headquarters of the National Alliance. The debris is still being searched for other victims.

Most of the Alliance members surrendered before the attack began, the announcement said.

Rumours of sabotage prompted the Department of Public Works to issue an announcement reassuring the

population that it is "absolutely untrue" that the water supply is poisoned.

In Buenos Aires, it was clear that General Audeline, Director of Security in the capital, intends to have the town in order for tomorrow's take-over ceremony.

To prevent hard Peronista troops from entering the city from outlying districts, draw-bridges across the canal which leads to the docks were lifted. Elsewhere along the border of the federal district, strong cordons of

soldiers with armoured cars were guarding railway lines and gas and electricity installations.

Motivated units patrolled the main streets.

At the headquarters of the union of electricity and power workers, where the committee seemed ready to resist, two tanks were stationed late tonight and the inmates were warned by loudspeakers: "There will be no 48-hour ultimatum this time, like we did with the Nationalists."—Reuter.

STRAIGHT
TALKING BY
KRUSHCHEV

Accuses Japanese

Moscow, Sept. 21. Soviet Communist Party chief Nikita Krushchev accused the Japanese today of "intentionally prolonging" the London talks on normalisation of relations.

He indicated that the problem of Japanese prisoners of war still held in the Soviet Union could be solved easily if "sincere relations" were established between the two countries.

Krushchev spoke at a meeting in the Kremlin this afternoon with the Japanese parliamentary delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union.

Although Krushchev did most of the talking, Soviet Premier Nikita Bulganin also was present and gave full support to what Krushchev said.

WHAT HE SAID

After hearing an appeal by the delegation for release of Japanese war prisoners, Krushchev declared:

"I want to cite the example of the German war criminals. The Soviet Government had heated discussions with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

"Nevertheless, in only five days, our two countries succeeded in solving this problem, by restoring diplomatic relations.

"In contrast, the Japanese in London have been discussing and negotiating for five whole months and I am under the impression that the Japanese Government is intentionally prolonging the talks."

PERMITTED TO QUOTE

The details of the Kremlin talks were revealed this evening at a meeting by Morito Morishima, leading Socialist member of the Japanese parliament.

He gave permission to be quoted in full, saying, "I take full responsibility for my remarks."

The Japanese parliamentary delegation was notified of the appointment at the Kremlin with Bulganin and Krushchev directly after their return from the POW camps.—United Press.

FUTURE OF MALTA DISCUSSIONS

Mr Mintoff Makes An
Exaggerated Claim

London, Sept. 21. The Maltese Premier, Mr Dom Mintoff, claimed today that the British government had "implicitly accepted" many points of his novel project to unite the tiny Mediterranean island with the United Kingdom.

The major outstanding item, he said, was a plan to send three or four Maltese MPs to sit in the Parliament of Westminster. The energetic young Premier spoke at the opening plenary session of a round-table Parliamentary conference on Malta's future.

British Colonial Office authorities raised an eyebrow at his claim, that they had already accepted much of his integration plan.

While they were giving him a sympathetic hearing, they said, nothing had been accepted—nor would it until at least after Parliament reassembles next month.

Many politicians are worried that Maltese Members might hold the balance of power in a closely-divided Parliament and it was considered unlikely Mr Mintoff's full proposal stood much chance of acceptance.

Bargaining Point

Some politicians suggested that he was using it as a bargaining point to win solid economic benefits to stave off the island's recurrent money troubles.

"These proposals today are no departure from the actual commitments entered into by the British government," Socialist Mintoff told the conference.

"The British government has implicitly and tacitly accepted all our proposals but one, and that is representation at Westminster."

"The Malta Labour Party's political programme stressed that the changes were not to take place overnight but be produced gradually and in such a way they ought not to hinder the economy of Malta or put an excessive burden on the British taxpayer."

Mr Mintoff won election earlier this year on a "union" plank. He promised to fight for social services on an absolutely equal basis with Britain, extension of British central economic planning to the island and political representation.

"We want to feel we are British and on an equal footing with the English," said Mr Mintoff. "Unless the Maltese people feel equal the whole plan of co-operation with the British government would fail."

The conference continues tomorrow.—United Press.

Marciano
Wins

New York, Sept. 21. "Rocky" Marciano retained his world heavyweight title tonight at the New York Yankee Stadium when he kayaked Archie Moore in the ninth round after a tough contest.

In the ninth, Marciano had Moore helpless against the ropes. He hit his opponent at will and Moore could not counter at all.

Moore finally went down for the count under a left hook.—United Press.

A round-by-round description of the fight will be found on page 6.

Airliner Drops
700 Feet

New York, Sept. 21. A New York to London strabocruiser of the British Overseas Airways Corporation dropped 700 feet in an aft-pod today as it touched the fringes of hurricane force over the Atlantic.

Passengers had been warned to expect rough weather and had their safety belts fastened when the incident occurred and a half hour out of New York.

The airliner was delayed for more than two hours at Shannon before continuing its flight to London.—Mail Special.

BURGESS,
MACLEAN
FUREUR

Govt To Refuse
Public Inquiry

London, Sept. 22. The British Government will refuse a public inquiry into the disappearance of the diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, the Daily Mail reported today.

The newspaper asserts in a front-page story that Sir Anthony Eden's Conservative Cabinet decided yesterday to make their refusal of an inquiry an issue of confidence when the House of Commons reassembles next month.

The Daily Mail adds that the most the Government might concede is a "departmental inquiry" carried out privately and reported to Parliament at the Cabinet's discretion.

Any other form of inquiry, the newspaper said, would involve exposure of British secret service methods.

Burgess and Maclean disappeared in May 1951 from their Foreign Office posts and are now presumed to be in Russia.

The Foreign Office, after four years' silence, has now admitted that they were suspected of being Communist agents at the time they left Britain, but sufficient evidence against them was not available.—China Mail Special.

White Paper

London, Sept. 21. Sir Anthony Eden today called a second meeting of his Cabinet for tomorrow immediately after he and his ministers had spent more than two hours discussing the storm caused by new Burgess and Maclean espionage disclosures.

Alarmed by the future aroused over alleged official "leakage" in the case of the missing diplomats, the government is drafting a "white paper"—special official report—giving full publicity to the known facts.

This will aim at heading off a full-scale row when the House of Commons reassembles late next month after its summer vacation.

The document is expected to be published on Friday.

No Comment

The Foreign Office spokesman today declined to comment on a front-page report in the mass-circulation Daily Express declaring that "a third man" who tipped off Maclean and Burgess that they were under suspicion was now known to have been a British official in Washington.

The white paper is expected to explain why it was only last Sunday—and following a newspaper article by the Russian ex-diplomat Vladimir Petrov—that the Foreign Office disclosed Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess had been long-term Soviet agents while working in the British Foreign Office.—Reuter.

Here're the Wonder-Working
NEW
HOOVER
HOUSEHOLD
APPLIANCES

\$560
\$270
\$425
\$280

SHIRO

HURRICANE DEATH TOLL REACHES 144

Mexico City, Sept. 21. Hurricane Hilda's death toll reached 144 today, official Mexican sources reported.

Of the total, 105 persons were killed in and near Tampico; 17 in San Luis Potosi; 11 in Vera Cruz; 4 in Lobos Island; 5 in Ciudad Victoria.

Two additional deaths were in other areas.

Pilots of the Compania Mexicana de Aviacion reported Ciudad Valles virtually destroyed by floods of the Tamulun and Santa Maria rivers.

Nearly 10,000 Ciudad Valles residents were left homeless.

but there were no fatalities, pilots who flew over the area said.

The only communication between Ciudad Valles, a booming sugar producing centre about 180 miles south of Mexico City, was through the station company's radio.—United Press.

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AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 and 9.40 p.m. AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 and 9.40 p.m. AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

COMMENCING TO-DAY



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TO-MORROW
"THE SEA CHASE"

LEE

TO-DAY

AT 1.30 & 8.00 P.M.

CANTONESE OPERA

US MAY SLASH IMPORT DUTIES

Compensation For Raising Tariff On Bicycles

Washington, Sept. 21.

The State Department announced today that the United States, moving towards its most important tariff-cutting negotiations since 1947, was considering duty reductions on about 900 import items which last year earned \$1,772,000,000 in the United States for foreign countries.

The negotiations, to begin next January, probably in Geneva, with 25 countries, will be carried under the authority of the new Trade Agreements Extension Act which authorized President Eisenhower to cut tariffs on selected items by five per cent in each of the next three years.

The announcement said that any reductions negotiated would be applied.—Reuter.

Another reason for any tariff cuts, offered in the January negotiations, would be to seek similar concessions which would benefit the United States industry and export trade.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED

The tariff-cutting negotiations will be held with the following countries, all of which are parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

State Department officials said these countries were the principal suppliers of the exports on which tariff reductions might be made.

French Loco Men Called To Strike

Paris, Sept. 21.

French railway locomotive engineers were today called out for a 24-hour "warning strike" starting tomorrow at 1700 hours (local time).

The strike call was issued by the Autonomous General Federation of Railway Engineers to which most French locomotive men belong.

The Autonomous Union instructed its members actually driving trains at the deadline of 1700 hours to take their train to the nearest terminus or junction.

The Union's headquarters said in a statement the strike was being called following unsuccessful wage offers.—France-Press.

St. Laurent - Silent On H.K. Report

Ottawa, Sept. 21.

Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent declined to comment today on a report that Canadian Fisheries Minister James S. Sinclair discussed possible Canadian recognition of Red China with the authorities in Peking recently.

The report was carried in dispatches from Hong-kong, but did not quote any officials.

Mr St. Laurent told reporters who questioned him about the matter at the close of a morning Cabinet session that he "would not comment on matters I haven't carefully checked."—United Press.

Matsumoto Off Home

Looks Hopeful

That Russia

Will Release

More Prisoners

London, Sept. 21.

Japanese delegation leader Shunichi Matsumoto to completed preparations for his return to Tokyo today with expectations that Russia might release some more Japanese war prisoners shortly.

Soviet Embassy Charge d'Affaires Nikolai Belokhovskiy, acting Soviet delegation leader, visited Mr Matsumoto today to discuss how Russian contacts should be maintained during Mr Matsumoto's absence in Tokyo, officials said.

They said the two diplomats considered the possibility of a joint communiqué setting out the motives for Mr Matsumoto's departure for consultations in Tokyo, but they postponed any action until after the Soviet Charge has consulted Moscow.

The prisoner issue was not formally discussed, but Mr Matsumoto appeared hopeful that some more Japanese detainees would be released by the Soviets while he is in Japan.

He is leaving here tomorrow (at 11.25 GMT) for Bonn, and is expected to reach Tokyo on September 30.

BEEN RECALLED

Mr Matsumoto informed the Soviet Ambassador to London and a leader of the Soviet delegation to the Russo-Japanese peace talks, Mr Jacob Malik, before the latter left London for the United Nations General Assembly in New York, that he had been recalled for consultations with his government, and that he would be available for further discussions when Mr Malik returns to London.

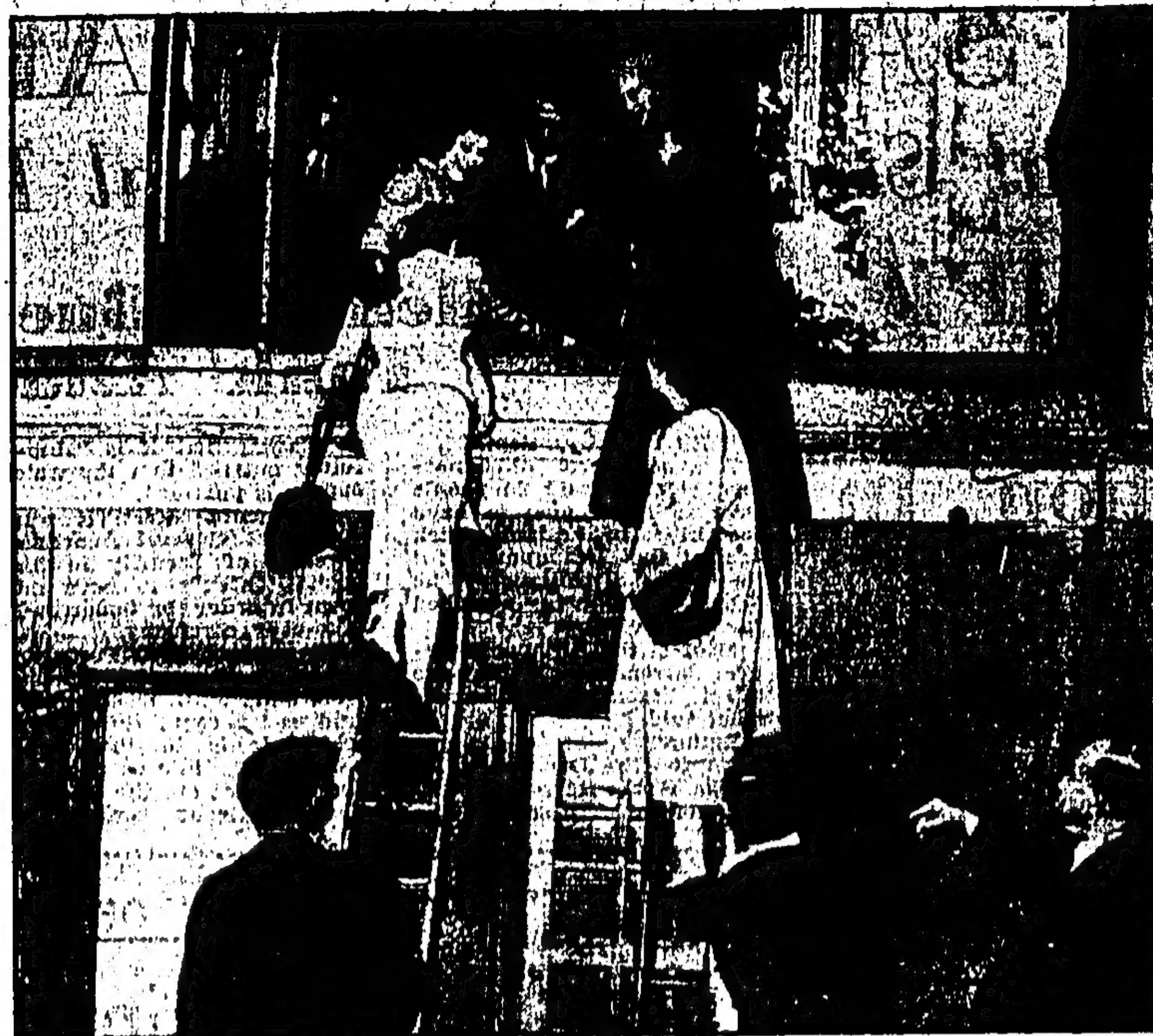
The talks have been suspended during the absence of the delegations' heads, but Mr Matsumoto made it clear to Mr Malik that his trip to Japan was in no way intended to delay the talks. On the contrary, it was designed to further them.

During his absence, the Japanese delegation will be led by Embassy Counsellor Michio-toshi Takahashi.

Although no details were disclosed about today's talks between the two diplomats, the plan was that the delegations should consult with each other whenever the necessity should arise. It was expected that they might discuss problems concerning the prisoners issue.

Russia has not yet given her views of the Japanese draft peace treaty, and it was considered unlikely that a reply would be given in Mr Malik's absence.—United Press.

FANS CLIMB TO THE STARS



Interpreter Held

Korean Employed By UN To Face Espionage Trial

Seoul, Sept. 21.

A Korean interpreter employed by the United Nations side of the Korean Armistice Commission has been arrested in an espionage investigation, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Board said today.

A Republic of Korea national police spokesman said the interpreter, Kim Sam Yul, 47, is being held for trial on suspicion of being a Communist spy.

A spokesman for the UN command at Munsan, the UN armistice base camp, confirmed that Kim was "taken away" by ROK military authorities.

But the UN spokesman said that Kim did not handle classified material and added, "We knew nothing derogatory about him."

The UN spokesman at Munsan and an 8th Army spokesman in Seoul refused to comment on Korean police allegations that the interpreter was a spy.

SINCE JAN. 1954

Kim worked as both an interpreter and translator for the UN armistice team from January, 1954 until last August 26, the day he was arrested.

The UN spokesman said Kim sometimes interpreted for US Maj-Gen. Harlan C. Parks, senior UN adviser of the Armistice Commission, who meets with the Communists at Panmunjom.

The Korean police spokesman said that Kim and eight others recently arrested Koreans actively collaborated with the Communists during the war in 1950 and were "Communist espionage agents."

But the Korean police did not make it clear if they were charging that Kim conducted espionage activities while employed by the UN military command.

Police said the suspect was a Communist Party member

Invasion of London's Savoy Hotel by film fans who were using ladders to get at their favourites, Victor Mature and Janet Leigh, visiting Britain for the film "Safari" being made at Elstree. It all started when Victor gave a cheery wave from his window and revealed his whereabouts to the fans below.—Reuterphoto.

Lollo Sings



She sings as well!—Italian film star, Gina Lollobrigida, was a great success when she appeared in cabaret at Monte Carlo. Standing at the microphone she sang several songs.

POP



Off on the double



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Under duress She promised him

VENGEANCE! Daughter of the Black Pirate

MAY BRITT

MARC LAWRENCE

GREEK POLICY FLAYED

Nutting's Bitter Attack On Subversion In Cyprus UNITED NATIONS DEBATE

United Nations, Sept. 21.

Britain told the United Nations today that the Cyprus question should be solved by direct diplomatic contacts and negotiation and warned that UN intervention at Greece's request would endanger stability in the Mediterranean.

The British delegate, Mr. Anthony Nutting, spoke before the 15-member steering committee to oppose inscription on the agenda of the 10th General Assembly Greece's demand for United Nations action to enforce the principle of self-determination for the people of Cyprus.

Britain, he said, "deeply regrets" Greece's decision to raise the Cyprus issue again. "We shall do everything we can to prevent the Greek Government's action from injuring our friendship with Greece," he said. "We have no wish to quarrel with an old friend."

Mr. Nutting said the London tripartite conference on Cyprus had been "suspended in disagreement" but added: "We do not despair that our proposals may after a time for reflection prove acceptable in one form or another."

Mr. Nutting insisted the solutions to difficult problems could best be worked out with patience and diplomacy even when they seemed insoluble.

"As several recent cases have shown," he said, "it is when passions are highest and divisions most acute that direct diplomatic contact and negotiations are most needed and can achieve success. We shall persevere in our efforts. If we are able to do this away from the atmosphere of polemical debate, of charge and counter-charge, I am convinced that in time, with goodwill all around, we shall succeed."

"WOULD NOT BRING PEACE"

Mr. Nutting said Britain opposed another Cyprus debate at the United Nations for those reasons and "because we do not believe that a public discussion here would contribute to the cause of peace and understanding."

"We do not believe that it would contribute to the solution of a problem which confronts three allies—three allies on whom the peace of the eastern Mediterranean so largely depends—Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom."

"Indeed, we are convinced it will have the very opposite effect and only deepen existing divisions."

He said Britain alone was responsible for the conduct of affairs in Cyprus and "the wording of the (agenda) item implies that the Assembly should tell my government what to do. That, of course, we cannot accept."

Reviewing the background of the dispute, Mr. Nutting stressed that the Greek Government sought its own sovereignty over Cyprus through the Cypriot Enosis movement.

"No one will really believe that the ultimate aim of Greece

is anything but Enosis," he said. "That, I repeat, means union with Greece and therefore Greek sovereignty over the island."

AN IMPOSSIBLE PRECEDENT

"If the United Nations were to give any support to these ambitions, it would set a precedent under which any member of the United Nations which wanted to take over part of a neighbor's territory might come before the United Nations and seek support for their claim, basing their case on ethnic, religious, historical or other arguments."

"You can all think of many examples of border regions in every part of the world to which this precedent might apply."

Mr. Nutting said the action would also be a "blow at the sanctity of treaties since it in effect asks the United Nations to set aside the treaty governing the status of Cyprus."

He then said that Greece had helped the Enosis movement and asked whether any UN member "still less the United Nations as a body, should encourage one country to promote subversion in another, however friendly and long-suffering."

Britain felt that by asking Turkey and Greece to discuss the question in London "we are making a generous effort to reduce our differences" and continued:

SITUATION 'MORE INFLAMMABLE'

"There can, I am afraid, be no doubt that through no fault of my government, the situation is now more inflammable than it was a year ago. Greater passions are aroused. But what message does this unhappy situation bring us? What is the conclusion of statesmanship in this delicate and dangerous problem? Above all, surely, it is that time is required for reflection, time for calm, for return and for diplomacy to play its part."

"It may be that a resumption of discussion among the Greek, Turkish and British Governments is not at this moment

possible. But speaking for my government we are ready to resume any time."

"If Cyprus is put on the agenda, passions will be inflamed. No one should doubt that the consequences of a bitter debate would be further to arouse anger between friends."

"I must give this committee and the General Assembly a solemn warning that the inscription and discussion of this item might have incalculable consequences. I do not wish to sound alarm. But it is my duty to put before the Assembly clearly my fears and my anxieties."

GREEK ENVOY'S REPLY

The Greek Ambassador, Mr. George V. Melas, rejected the British arguments and invoked the United States Declaration of Independence as applicable to the Cypriots.

"Liberty and rights are concepts we either feel or do not," he said. "These things belong to the sphere of moral values. I think the feeling of the Cypriote is one nobody could challenge. I do not believe in the norm of the human rights that our Charter is supposed to guarantee."

"This is not the product of the fantastic imagination of men who sit around a table. May I suggest that this country that gives us hospitality, the United States of America, represents nothing but the application of the rights of self-determination. The Declaration of Independence, of the greatest document of mankind, said it was the right of man before God to be free and to run his own affairs."

"Now, once again after 179 years, we face the same despot of tyranny—to borrow the words of those who fought for United States freedom."

He said he had not expected a formal statement by Britain and believed Mr. Nutting had gone beyond committee rules.

He insisted, however, that Greece's action on Cyprus was "nothing more than the sponsorship of a petition legitimately put forward by Greeks on the island of Cyprus."—United Press.

OTHER QUESTIONS ON THE U.N. AGENDA

United Nations, Sept. 21.

The Steering Committee agreed today to put the question of South Africa's racial policies on the General Assembly agenda once again.

New Zealand abstained from voting. All other members of the committee agreed to place the question on the agenda.

Sir Leslie Knox Munn of New Zealand said his government doubted whether the UN had jurisdiction in the matter.

SOUTH AFRICA

Two items are involved—treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa, and the apartheid (racial segregation) policy of the South African Government.

Mr. W.C. du Plessis, South African delegate, told the 16-nation committee that his Government contended the United Nations had no right to go into an "internal" question.

"The issue is one of principle," he said. "We cannot waive the rights of the Union of South Africa."

The Indian delegate, Mr. Arthur S. Tall, argued that the two items had been on the Assembly agenda for years and were automatically on it this year as the result of last year's resolutions.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of the United States said his Government favored putting the question on the agenda, as it had in the past. But he said the case raised a real question about the Assembly's competence.

He said the U.S. had "misgivings concerning the wisdom of including an item of doubtful international character" on the agenda.

At this point, the New Zealand delegate made the additional observation:

"These doubts on the legal issue of competence are reinforced by the thought whether action on this item is either wise or useful."

Certainly action in the past has produced no results, unless it be the hardening of the Union's attitude toward what it regards as illegal interference."

—United Press.

ATOMIC RADIATION EFFECTS

The Steering Committee later agreed to recommend inscription on the agenda of India's proposal on the effects of atomic radiation.

A United States proposal for discussion of co-ordinating information about the effects of atomic radiation on human health and safety and an Indian one about the dissemination of information on the effects of radiation and of atomic tests will be joined together, if the Assembly agrees, under the general heading "effects of atomic radiation."

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the report of the General Secretary, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on the recent Geneva "Atomic for Peace" conference and of governmental reports on progress in developing atomic energy.

international co-operation for the peaceful uses of the atom.

Mr. James Wadsworth of the United States at first suggested the two proposals on the effects of atomic energy be linked under the general heading "effects of atomic radiation on human health and safety."

But Mr. Krishna Menon of India said his delegation was not at present prepared to commit itself that these effects were only on human beings.

Mr. Wadsworth then agreed to omit the reference to human health and safety.

Mr. Menon concurred with this move which the committee approved.

AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION

The Steering Committee also included the Moroccan item on the agenda today without objection, but France opposed inclusion of the Algerian question.

France followed the same position she took last year in making no comment on the Moroccan item, but the French Ambassador, M. Henri Alphonse, rose immediately afterward to announce his objection to inclusion of the Algerian question raised by 13 Asian-African states.

He said discussion of the issue would take some time, and asked adjournment of today's session because of the late hour.

The committee adjourned until Friday when the Algerian question will be discussed first. —United Press.

Who Is This Famous King?



Guess who this is... give up? John Gielgud. He is playing the part of King Lear in a new production by George Devine. The décor is by the Japanese-American sculptor Isamu Noguchi.—Central Press Photo.

A FAIRYTALE COMES TRUE AT VENICE

By The Light Of 3,000 Candles Princess Ira Says: 'I Will'

Venice, Sept. 21.

Three hundred aristocrats from all over Europe, gathered in Venice today for the wedding of 15-year-old Princess Ira Virginia de Furstenberg to Prince Alphonse Maximilien Victor Eugene de Hohenlohe-Langenburg, aged 31.

The Church of Saint Sebastian, where the wedding was held, was decked with gardenias, white roses and violets, with murals by Paul Veronese. Three thousand candles were lit.

Venice was in a festive mood for the occasion. Under the bright sun, on the banks of the pale Adriatic, crowds of Venetians gathered to watch the Princess pass by in her gondola. Princess Ira has lived in Venice virtually all her life. Now she will join her husband in Mexico.

'SHE'S BEAUTIFUL' THEY CRIED

As Princess Ira arrived at the church, a gasp went up from the crowd—"She's beautiful," they cried. The Princess has the grace of her Italian mother, and the beauty of her German ancestors. Among her ancestors there were also French.

Two pages stood at the door of the church, and at the altar,

were two valets of the House of Furstenberg in red trousers with gloves and blue coats.

Before the Mass, a telegram from the Pope was read, giving his Apostolic benediction to the wedding.

The telegram was read in Italian, the wedding service was conducted in German and the bride and bridegroom spoke English among themselves.

SIGNED WITH GOOSE QUILLS

Organs played Bach, Zipoli and Schumann. Throughout the wedding service, the sound of the crowd waiting outside impatiently could be heard. In an adjoining chapel and on a platform of gold, the witnesses signed with goose quills.

A horde of photographers, taking the church by storm, had almost halted the wedding ceremony at the Church of San Sebastian.

Prince Tassilo Furstenberg, 52-year-old father of the bride, sprang up the altar steps, exclaiming: "I implore, please, I implore you. My daughter must get married. Please leave the altar."

In the stampede the bride's bouquet—a single white carnation which had been previously mislaid—was wrenched from her hands.

LIKE A MARVELLOUS CHILDREN'S PARTY

Prince Alfonso was rowed back to his hotel after the wedding luncheon at the Brancolini Palace to change and to prepare his open white sports car for the honeymoon dash across Europe.

His bride hurried back to her family in the mainland to be unstitched from her Parisian wedding dress and to put on her going away suit of beige linen with matching beige hat, and shoes.

—United Press.

Japanese Doctor's Warning On Atomic Radiation

'NO KNOWN PROTECTION OR CURE'

Bonn, Sept. 21.

Medicine today knows no protection or cure for damage to the human body caused by atomic radiation, Professor K. Miyoshi of Japan told a brilliant gathering of blood specialists at Freiburg today.

Prof. Miyoshi was reporting to the fifth European haematological congress as the doctor who treated the 23 Japanese fishermen affected by radioactive fallout from an American hydrogen bomb dropped on the Bikini Atoll in March, 1954.

The examination of the fallout found in the patients' bodies revealed 30 different kinds of radioactive substances, the professor told the fifth European haematological congress.

The substances damaged the fishermen's skins as well as their internal organs, including

the liver, blood and spermatogenic organs.

The cure of the fishermen (of whom one died a year ago) took longer than that of the victims of the Hiroshima Atom bomb explosion in 1945, Professor Miyoshi stated.

Then, A Spontaneous Cure Sets In

Their anaemia was at first treated with blood transfusions but their effect was only temporary. But seven months after their exposure to the radioactive fallout, a spontaneous cure set in.

Prof. Miyoshi gave no details of the case of the fisherman who died. The other 22 left hospital after 13 months but were still under observation, he said.

Prof. Tomonaga, another Japanese scientist, spoke of the delayed action effects of the 1945 Nagasaki Atom bomb. The leukaemia (excess of white blood corpuscles in the blood) caused by it reached a new high point in 1951 and 1952, he said. Mainly young people were affected.

A Soviet scientist, Professor Bogdanov, surprised the 1,000 delegates to the congress with the news that leukaemia was being successfully treated in the Soviet Union which contained blood transfusions and serum injections.—China Mail Special.

Senior Pathet Lao Officer Has Defected

Saloon, Sept. 21.

A senior official of the Communist-backed Pathet Lao resistance movement in Laos has defected to the Royal Government in Vientiane, according to a Laotian government communiqué received here today.

He is Major Kavinh Koonakorn who was the secretary of the Pathet Lao delegation holding talks with the Royal Government in the Laotian capital in accordance with last year's Indo-China armistice agreement.

(A Communist New China News agency broadcast tonight said the Pathet Lao delegation had protested to the Royal Laotian Government, alleging that Major Koonakorn had been "kidnapped". It added that it had asked the Armistice Commission to intervene to seek his release.)

The Government communiqué stated: "The Royal Government are happy to inform all Laotians that Major Koonakorn, secretary of the political delegation in Hanoi, chose freedom on September 18.—Reuters.

Mendes-France Leaves Belgrade

Belgrade, Sept. 21.

M. Pierre Mendes-France, former French Prime Minister, left here today by air for Paris after a three-day private visit to Yugoslavia.

During his stay he had several discussions with government leaders, including Vice President Edvard Kardelj and Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, and lunched with President Tito.—China Mail Special.

Polio In Britain

London, Sept. 21.

An outbreak of poliomyelitis spread today to Royal Air Force fighter Command headquarters at Stanmore, north of London.

Emergency precautions were ordered at the camp after one serviceman was found to have contracted the disease. A variety show due to take place next week was cancelled.

Leigham Air Station spokesman said there was no actual case of polio at the fighter base. The man concerned was on leave.—China Mail Special.



MR. NUTTING

Police And Army Plan Co-operation

Nicosia, Sept. 21.

The Cyprus Government announced today steps had been taken to ensure that military authorities and civil police co-operated closely in future.

An official statement said investigations were made into the circumstances and arrangements made for dealing with last Saturday's rioting during which the British institute in Nicosia was burned down.

An Army spokesman has declared that Army officers had offered help several times but police refused it.

He added that plans for the close co-operation of Army and police authorities would in future be implemented "with the least possible risk of failure."—Reuters.

Two Londoners Searched With Mine Detectors

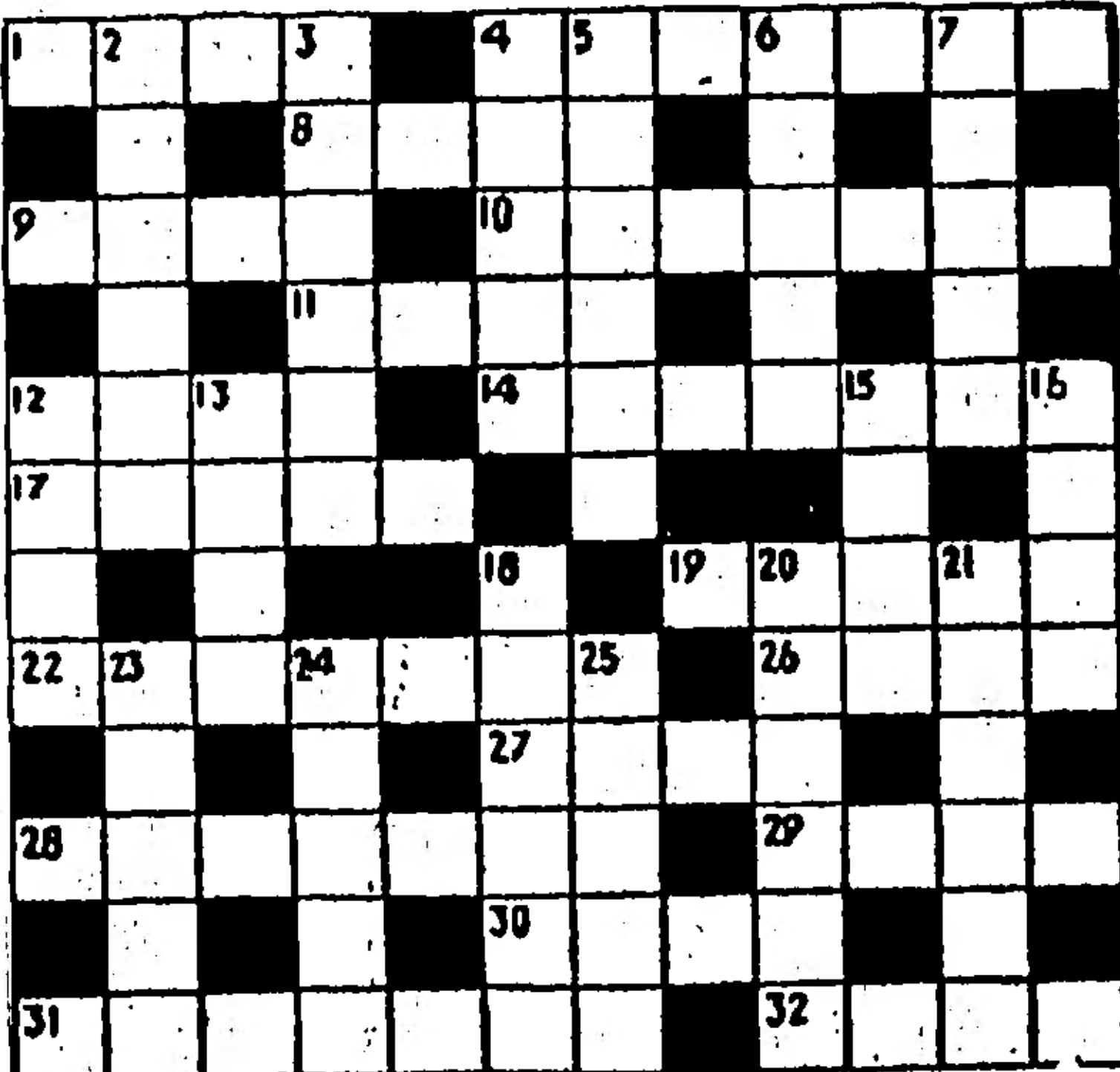
Nicosia, Sept. 21.

A British Army spokesman said today British troops had used mine detectors yesterday to search two young Londoners but the search had been made "with every decorum."

The two Londoners—19-year-old Maureen King of Chingford and her 20-year-old fiancé, David Westropp of Edmonton—complained they had been ordered out of a car at bayonet point and bodily searched by British commandos near Limassol despite their protests that they were British citizens.

The Army spokesman said mine detectors had been used "to ensure that arms were not concealed in their clothing." The detectors did not touch their bodies, he added.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Lot fall (4).
- 4 Trade (7).
- 8 Legal right (4).
- 10 Dumb (4).
- 11 Cleft (7).
- 12 Initiates (4).
- 14 Mountains (4).
- 15 Stirring (7).
- 17 Kind of cap (5).
- 19 Sound of distress (5).
- 22 Wearisome (7).
- 23 Besides (4).
- 24 Dance (4).
- 26 Go down (7).
- 28 Detail (4).
- 30 Birds (4).
- 31 Bonds (7).
- 32 Leather (4).

DOWN

- 2 Russian money (5).
- 3 Gruffly (5).
- 4 Allude to (5).
- 5 Concord (4).
- 6 Foundation (5).
- 7 Enchantress (5).
- 12 Encourage (4).
- 13 Tab (4).
- 16 Graven image (4).
- 18 Deported (4).
- 19 Homicide (4).
- 20 Enjoy (5).
- 21 Appearance (5).
- 23 Dodge (5).
- 24 Insertion (5).
- 25 Appears (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Carpet, 5 Discs, 8 Green, 9 Bodega, 10 Sevens, 11 Snail, 12 Lack, 13 Risks, 16 Select, 18 Leased, 20 Steam, 22 Lava, 23 Spurs, 25 Camel, 26 Noggins, 27 Loveli, 28 Gloss, 29 Defend, Down: 1 Cobblers, 2 Ridicule, 3 Eggs, 4 Frances, 6 Desired, 8 Italia, 7 Check, 14 Strangle, 15 Strifed, 16 Samples, 17 Lashed, 19 Knees, 21 Trail, 24 Sole.

DON IDDON'S SHIPBOARD DIARY THE COMMODORE IS SOCCER MAD

Abroad the Queen Elizabeth. But the tourists are mad about 'dirty' Britain

I have heard quite a few complaints about Britain from the returning American travellers, but have put up the well-known spirited defence.

Several Americans "aboard this ship have said to me: 'Isn't it time you cleaned up London?' I've replied: 'Clean it up — why it's a damned sight cleaner than New York.'

The critical Americans have said: 'We mean the women of the streets—the street-walkers around Piccadilly, Park Lane, Wardour Street, Greek Street, all over the West End. It's terrible. It's disgusting.'

I am afraid I have to agree with them. It is a delicate subject, but the world's oldest profession practitioners hit the stranger right in the eye when he visits London. It is very rare indeed to be accosted in New York or any other American city that I know. The street-walker has been driven off the American streets.

The co-eds, flirts and in some hotel lounges the women are on the lookout for pick-ups, but there is nothing as blatantly ugly as the West End's parade.

The other complaints from the dollar dispensers who disembark today in New York are the familiar ones: dirty washrooms, dirty waiters' and waitresses' uniforms, dirty menus in many of the cheaper hotels, inns, and restaurants, dirty trains and railway stations, copper and silver cins for too big, telephone tangles and delays, outdated licensing laws, lack of ice and ice-water, the inability to make cold and dry cocktails.

It's his hobby

SIR IVAN THOMPSON talked football over a drink on the second day out. "Every time Preston North End do well you become insufferable," he said. "I admit they are a good team playing polished football, and should do well this season, but there are other good teams."

"Who do you think is better?"—Tom Finney, of North End, or Stanley Matthews, of Blackpool?" I asked.

The Commodore said: "Finney. He not only makes goals, he scores plenty of them. Football's my great hobby. I travel hundreds of miles to see even Third Division matches. I'll go anywhere and everywhere to see Soccer."

I asked the Commodore which team he tipped for champions and Cup-winners, but he said it was far too early in the season to attempt a forecast.

Sir Ivan comes from Warrington and is a most unassuming Knight.

The purser, of course, is Lionel Carline, the great diplomat party-giver and celebrity mixer of the North Atlantic. Carline knows more names and remembers them than Elsa Maxwell has ever had nightmares about. For years I have been trying to persuade Lionel to write a book, but he seems to be leaving that to the retired captains.

A grand job

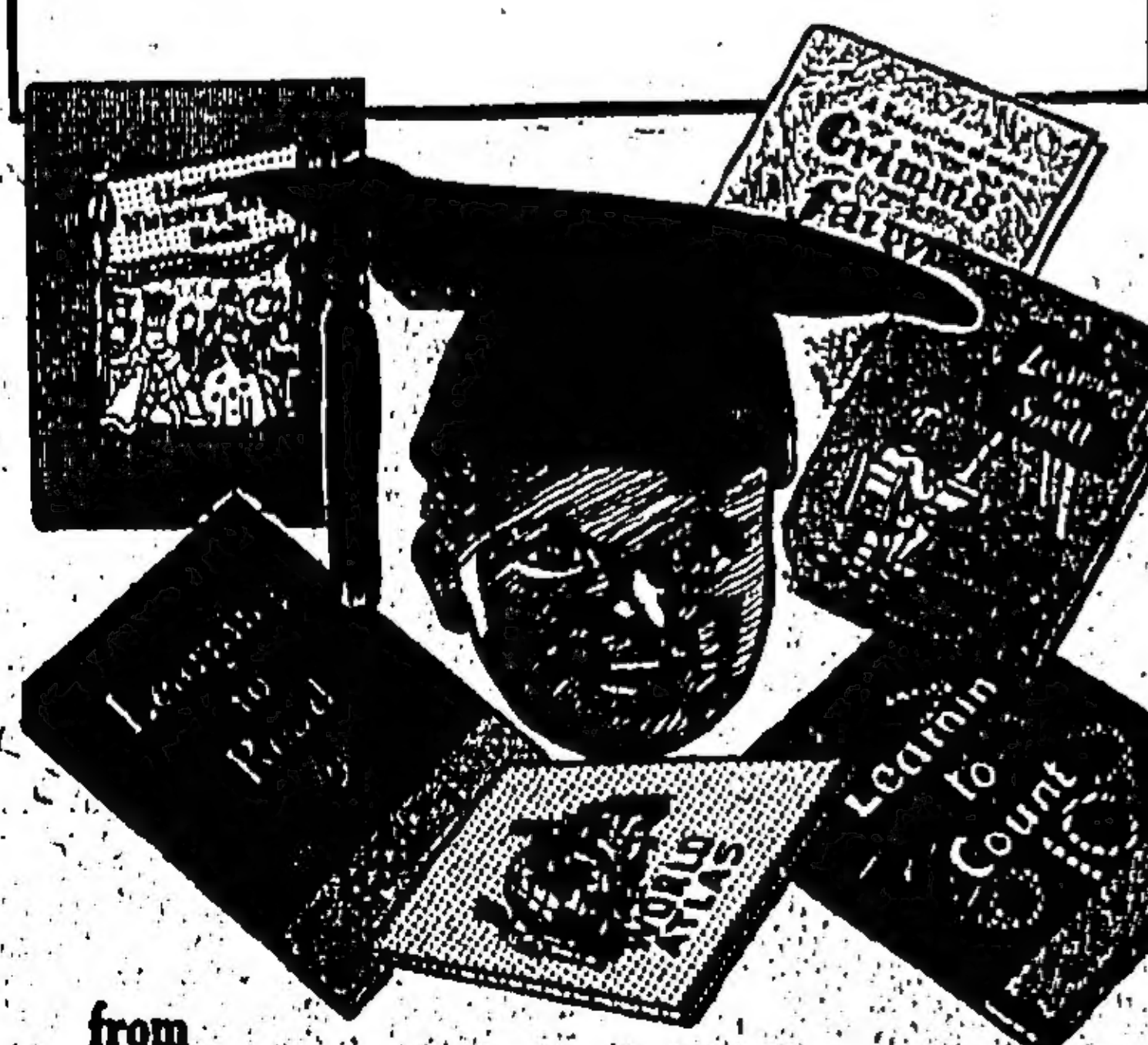
WE are lucky in our Cunard officers. They have some of the world's most exacting and in some ways boring jobs. Almost every night at sea they have to entertain "Blue Riband" passengers, "regulars," friends of the company, actors, business men, columnists, politicians, and other often tiresome people.

How would you like to preside over five cocktail parties a week and dine and lunch in public every other day? They do, and find time to run the ship as well.

I've come to the conclusion that the British are better on sea than on land. There is no hotel in Britain, not even in London, to match the Cunard's Queens. The food, the service, the lavishment, the efficiency, are magnificent.

If we want dollars then our Board of Trade officials and our hotel owners had better see how the Queens do it.

Let the Future Scholar have a Start Now!



from SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
HONG KONG & KOWLOON



WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

London Express Service

NICE TO HAVE MET YOU, he said

by
Edgar Lustgarten

DID IT HAPPEN?

● A writer with a reputation for finding something new in notorious crimes today tells a story "with, of course, phoney names."

Tomorrow he will reveal the answer to the question he poses: DID IT HAPPEN?



That case of a wife-murderer, not long before the war

I GO to the pub, not for company, but for quiet. There are enough people dashing in and out at home, and the telephone rings its head off 12 hours of the day. They know this at my local, and they all leave me alone.

That night, however, I knew I was in for it right away. There was no mistaking the change in his expression as I entered. You can always tell the difference between someone who is merely recognising you and someone who is recognising an opportunity.

I got my drink at the bar, and I could see in the mirror opposite that his eyes were glued to me. He was a stranger there, I felt pretty

sure of that—probably part of the catch trade from nearby Piccadilly—yet I have a vague feeling that somewhere or other I'd come across that face before.

About fifty, I judged him to be; light eyes, a beaky nose, rather protruding ears. I didn't find him particularly prepossessing, although I realised he had the sort of flashy looks some women would call handsome.

I sat down as far away from him as possible, and buried my nose deep in the evening paper. It did no good, though; it did no good at all. I don't know how the manoeuvre was effected—quite deliberately I wasn't looking up—but in next to no time he had sat himself in the chair beside me.

No preamble

"You're the crime bloke," he said, without preamble. "Knew you at once. Seen you on the flicks."

"Oh, yes?" I said, non-committally.

"Articles, too," he said. "Read 'em all. Like 'em very much."

"Nice of you," I said.

There was a silence then, and I turned back to the paper. But instinct told me that he hadn't finished, that he had some other purpose besides passing compliments. "I could tell you something interesting," he went on presently. "Something interesting in the way of crime."

I'm very used to this particular gambit. Once in a hundred times, perhaps, it really does herald something interesting—and new. But generally it doesn't lead to anything more, at best, than some worthless gossip about some trivial case.

I waited, therefore, without enthusiasm. "Remember the Turley Common affair—the Ellisons?" he said.

Wife murder

The Ellisons. The Ellisons. It didn't ring a bell. I had to rack my brains, and then it came to mind—on yes, that case of wife murder not long before the war. Young middle-class couple in one of the big provincial towns; wife had a lover; husband found out and strangled her in their bungalow. It was all of common pattern and the outcome: cut-and-dried, so it never became a full-scale national sensation. Just a nine-days' wonder in the neighbourhood, and after that forgotten except by crime collectors.

"Yes, I do remember it," I said.

"You never wrote about it?"

"Nothing special in it to write about."

"No?" He smiled smugly. "Perhaps I could tell you different."

He took out a wallet, and carefully extracted from it a tattered sheet of newspaper which he unfolded, smoothed and spread out on the table.

"You see," he said, "this is the best report they printed of the trial."



THIS story has been something of a holiday for Edgar Lustgarten. As a writer about famous crimes, his usual traffic is in facts about other people—criminal facts. Here for a change he puts himself under examination and can please himself whether his story is true or false. The reader is the jury.

Lustgarten was born in 1907, educated at Manchester Grammar School and St. John's College, Oxford. He is married and lives in Albany. He has also found fame in broadcasting, TV and films.

I noticed that, while I glanced casually at the headlines, he kept a hand over some pictures in the middle of the page. He lifted that hand when he observed that I was no longer reading.

"I'm George Brand," he said.

That was it, then, that was why I vaguely knew his face. George Brand, the wife's lover in the Ellison case. There in the yellowing paper was his photograph, appropriately placed in between wife and husband. The years had thinned his hair but otherwise he hadn't changed; there were the light eyes, the beaky nose, the rather protruding ears, the sort of flashy looks that some women would call handsome.

"Yes, I'm George Brand," he said again, and gave his smug smile as though that fact were something to be proud of. I couldn't see it myself as I recalled the part he had played in the Ellison tragedy—that of a notorious suburban libertine who had persistently pursued a weak and silly married woman.

Decent chap

It came out in court that she had made several attempts to end their intrigue, but he had always somehow contrived to overcome them. Ellison, every body said, was a very decent chap.

chap and a most devoted husband. But the libertine went foot-free, and the decent chap was hanged.

He folded the sheet of newspaper and replaced it with something like tenderness in his wallet.

"So you think there's nothing special in the Ellison case?" he said. The smug smile broadened into an even smugger grin. "Remember about the lockets?"

The locket had been the most curious feature in the case, and I said:

"Well, where is it now?" I said.

"I have it," he said.

We sat without speaking for a full minute or more. He was manifestly savouring his dramatic triumph. "I was trying to absorb its implications."

"Aren't you sticking out your neck a bit?" I said. "Supposing I described this conversation to the police?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"Wouldn't matter. They'd never move. Not now."

"Don't be too sure," I said.

"Anyway, I'd deny everything. I'd say you did it up."

"There's the locket," I said.

"They won't find that in a million years," he said. "No, they couldn't prove a thing."

He got up

I guessed that he was right. I gazed at him, helplessly inactive, as he finished off his drink and got up from the chair.

"Well, it's been nice meeting you," he said.

"Tell me just one thing," I said. "Have you ever breathed a word of this to anyone before?"

"No," he said.

"Why did you pick on me?" He had the nerve to wink.

"You can make a story out of it when you're short of one." He winked again, took a step or two towards the door, then came back and spoke low into my ear.

"Of course, with phoney names," he said. "For your protection, not for mine." Of course, with phoney names.

He winked yet a third time, and finally went out. And so here is the story—of course, with phoney names.

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DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Don't you see it's the same story as the one you read in the paper? When the owner of the paper reads the story in the paper, he knows it's the same story as the one you read in the paper.

THE BIG FIGHT: ROUND BY ROUND

New York, Sept. 21.

The following is a blow-by-blow account of the world heavyweight title fight between Rocky Marciano (holder) and Archie Moore:

(The two judges were announced as Harold Barnes and Artie Aidula. Referee Harry Kessler called them to the centre of the ring for their instructions).

Marciano wore white trunks trimmed with black and Moore black trunks trimmed with gold.

FIRST ROUND

As they came out Marciano was short with a left jab and then drove a right-left to Moore's stomach as they went into a clinch. Moore brushed back Marciano's hair with a light left and Marciano's looping left landed on Moore's left ribs.

They were sparring cautiously but Moore got in a left to Marciano's right eye. Marciano countered with a hard right to the body. Moore took a left hook to the chin and danced away from Marciano.

Marciano was short with a right to the body but landed a looping left to Moore's chin. They clinched as Marciano was short with a right. Moore got in two light left jabs to the nose then in another left to the jaw. Moore kept pumping his left to Marciano's face as the round ended.

SECOND ROUND

Marciano was short with a left. Moore flicked a light left to Marciano's forehead. Marciano drilled a left to the jaw and Moore floored Marciano with a right to the jaw. Marciano got up at the count of four.

It was the second time in Marciano's career as a pro that he was knocked down, but he came back fighting. He drove a left and then a right to the body and then took a hard right to the chin.

Moore missed with a looping left but drilled a hard right to the face. Marciano was starting to bleed from the nose. Marciano also had a bruise on his left eye.

Marciano pushed Moore into the ropes with a left to the jaw and a right to the body. Moore drilled a hard right to Marciano's chin but Rocky came back with a left to the body as the round ended.

THIRD ROUND

Marciano drilled a left to Moore's head and Moore countered with a right to the face. Marciano drove a flurry of lefts and rights, none of which hurt, to Moore's body.

Moore drove a hard right upper cut to Marciano's chin. Rocky was short with a right and Moore flicked a left off Marciano's bruised left eye.

Marciano's right was short to Moore's shoulder but Moore got his left into Marciano's left eye again. Marciano appeared tired and blood started pouring from his nose again.

Marciano was wild with another right but landed a left to the body and then a right to the chin.

Moore drove Marciano into the ropes but Marciano countered with a hard right to the jaw which staggered Moore. Marciano drove Moore into the ropes with a flurry of lefts and rights to the body and Marciano then landed a hard left uppercut to Moore's jaw as the round ended.

FOURTH ROUND

Moore missed a left as they went into a clinch. Marciano was short with a left but then drove Moore into the ropes with a hard right to the body.

Moore landed a light left as he spun off the ropes but Rocky again crowded Moore into the ropes with a left hook and then a hard right to the head. Moore pushed a left to the head and a right to the body and then came off the ropes again. But now Marciano was doing all the punching and Moore all the taking.

Marciano hit him with a looping right. Marciano drove Moore into the ropes again with a right to the jaw but missed with a left hook.

Marciano kept Moore against the ropes with a flurry of rights and lefts and it looked like Moore was almost out on his feet.

However, he drove Marciano back with a left to the head but again Marciano drove Moore into the ropes and Moore seemed helpless as Marciano kept punning lefts and rights to the head.

Marciano drove a hard right off Moore's chin and followed with a left uppercut as the bell sounded.

FIFTH ROUND

Moore was bleeding from his right eye as they came out for the fifth round.

Marciano drove a light right to Moore's body and Moore drove a right-left to the head. Moore drove a hard right to the head, a left to the body and then a hard left to the jaw. Marciano drilled a hard right to the head, a left to the body and then a hard left to the jaw, but Moore stood up under it all although he needed the support of the ropes.

Marciano was bounding hard right off Moore's head as Archie could not counter at all. Moore finally went down under a left hook and was counted out by the referee at 1:10 of the round—United Press.

Rocky landed a right to the jaw and then a right to the right eye which staggered Moore. But Moore came fighting back and Marciano was short with a left.

Rocky then landed a right as he tried to force Moore into a corner. But Moore, the superior boxer, danced out of it.

SIXTH ROUND

Marciano drove a light left to the body and Moore countered with a light right to the head.

Rocky was short with a left and Archie flicked a light left to Marciano's bleeding nose. Marciano drove Moore into the ropes with a left to the body but both were missing badly.

Marciano drilled a hard right to Moore's jaw, dropping Archie to his right knee, but Moore was up at the count of two.

Marciano drove Moore against the ropes and punned him with lefts and rights to the head and body. Moore was along the ropes as Marciano was wild with his attempted knock-out punches.

Marciano drilled a hard right to Moore's head and Archie helplessly in a neutral corner.

Moore was not fighting back at all and took a series of blows that floored him for a count of nine. Archie was almost out on his feet as the round ended. His helpers had to enter the ring to guide him to his corner.

SEVENTH ROUND

Moore drove a left and a right to Marciano's body as he came out smiling. Rocky bounced a hard right off Moore's head. Moore drilled a light left to the body but Marciano countered with a left jab.

Moore drove a hard right to the chin and Rocky again began bleeding from the nose. Moore drove Marciano back with another right to the chin but Rocky came back with a left to the mouth and drove Moore into the ropes with a right to the jaw.

Marciano landed a hard right to the jaw which dropped Moore to his right knee for a count of three. Referee Kessler ruled it was a slip and not a knockdown.

Moore blocked Marciano's left hook but Rocky then drove two lefts to Moore's head and a right to the stomach. He hurt Moore with another right to the jaw and again had Archie against the ropes, hitting him almost at will.

But Rocky was wild with his punches and Moore, not fighting back at all, just stood against the ropes with his gloves covering his head as the bell ended the round.

EIGHTH ROUND

Moore missed with a right and took a light left to the face. Rocky drove a right and a left to the body and drove Moore into the ropes again with a right to the head. Rocky was short with a left but then drilled another right to Moore's head, Moore countering with a left and right to Rocky's head.

Moore was wild with a right uppercut. And Rocky was wild with a left. Moore drilled a left to the body but took a left to the body in return.

Marciano was way off line with his right but then drilled a right to the jaw, driving Archie near the ropes again. Once more, Marciano hit Moore almost at will as he backed Archie against the ropes with Archie just covering his head with his gloves and fighting back feebly.

Moore drilled a hard right to the head but Marciano countered with a hard left right to the body—his right appearing to be below the belt line.

Again Rocky drove Archie into the ropes and once more Moore seemed helpless as Marciano landed rights and lefts. But Rocky always was missing with the hay punch.

Rocky knocked Archie down with a right to the jaw as the bell ended the round. The count was six when the bell sounded.

Moore thought the fight was over and his handlers had to assist him to his corner again.

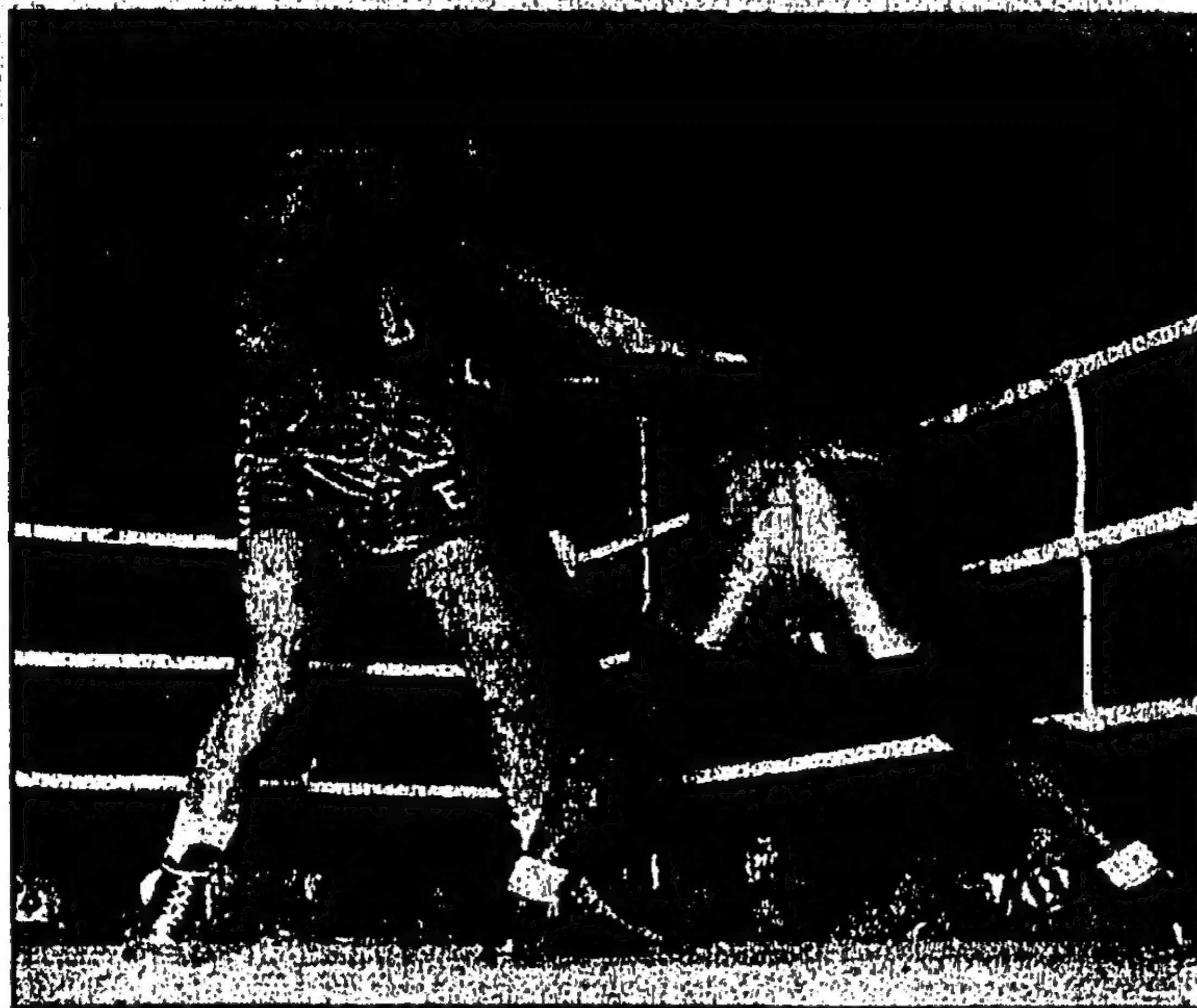
NINTH ROUND

Marciano was short with a left but drove a hard right to Moore's face and had Archie against the ropes, punning him with lefts and right as Archie was helpless.

Marciano drilled a hard right to the head, a left to the body and then a hard left to the jaw. Marciano drilled a hard right to the head, a left to the body and then a hard left to the jaw, but Moore stood up under it all although he needed the support of the ropes.

Marciano was bounding hard right off Moore's head as Archie could not counter at all. Moore finally went down under a left hook and was counted out by the referee at 1:10 of the round—United Press.

SIXTH ROUND VICTORY



Ewart Potgieter, 7 ft 2 ins tall, near 23 stone boxer from South Africa, throws his left at coloured opponent Simon Templar of Jamaica, during Potgieter's first fight in Britain, which he won when the Jamaican retired in the interval following the sixth round.

The fight was at London's White City Stadium on the same card as the Cockell-Valdes bout. Potgieter had seven fights in South Africa prior to coming to London.—Daily Express Photo.

Schoolboys Did Well In Minor Counties Cricket

By A Times Correspondent

It is a rare distinction for a boy to play in first-class cricket before, or immediately after, leaving school, as did M. C. Cowdrey (Tonbridge) for Kent in 1950 and R. W. Barber (Rutlin) last year for Lancashire. In the next lower grade, however, the Minor Counties competition, a few schoolboys appear every season, sometimes with notable success.

The biggest mark this summer was made by P. H. Parfitt, who has another year at Fakenham Grammar School and who headed both batting and bowling averages for Norfolk. He is a left-handed batsman and left-arm spin bowler; he scored 401 runs at an average of 57.28 and was awarded his County cap after making 131 against Kent II.

His best performance with the ball was to take seven Hertfordshire wickets for 44 runs. Norfolk tried another schoolboy, A. J. Corran, of Greshams, who played six innings, including 62 not out against Hertfordshire.

Warwickshire, too, gave a trial in their second eleven to two schoolboys, A. C. Smith (King Edward's, Birmingham) and D. R. Cook (Warwick), both of whom played for the Rest against the Southern Schools at Lord's. Both met with success, Smith taking 71 against Nottinghamshire II and Cook playing a remarkable innings of 149 not out, during which he reached 100 in 82 minutes, against Northamptonshire II.

RICH SELECTION

G. P. Gent, the Sherbourne captain, played in all the August matches for Wiltshire, as he did in 1954. His highest score was 70 against Dorset. D. J. Morcaunt (Wellington), one of a rich selection of schoolboy cricketers in Sussex, was picked for the county second XI against Essex II and did well, scoring 25 and 63.

The Dulwich pair, C. B. Howland and G. W. Cook, who have played twice for the Public Schools at Lord's, both had games for Kent II and Howland, besides having good innings of 72 in the Norfolk match.

Derbyshire think very highly of a 17-year-old batsman, I. Buxton, who will remain at Wicksforth Grammar School for another season. His performances in local cricket have been exceptional and he has scored many runs for the Croomford Cricket Club and the Derbyshire Club and Ground. In the Minor Counties Championship he played in three matches for Derbyshire II, batting well with a highest score of 62.

P. J. Sharpe, who scored so freely for Worcester during the term, was invited to play in two games for Yorkshire II, in both of which he made useful contributions. He was also the outstanding batsman for the Yorkshire Cricket Federation Under-18 XI in a series of matches played in August against similar sides from other counties; in six innings he hit 408 runs averaging 81.2.

The most spectacular of these efforts was against Nottinghamshire Federation, when the Yorkshire boys won a one-day match by 186 runs, after declaring at 284 for no wicket, of which Sharpe made 202, scored in two hours and a half.

interruption from rain, with Middlesex.

Rain interfered a good deal with Surrey's games and that against Kent was the only one decided. D. S. Williams (Ottenshaw) and B. B. Gidney (Kingston G. S.) were valuable all-rounders and M. A. Shirley (Dulwich), C. N. Laine (King's Canterbury), G. E. Godfrey (Tonbridge), and J. B. Walters (Kingston G. S.) all made useful scores.

SUSSEX STRENGTH

In the young amateurs' matches, in which nearly every county takes a keen interest, Sussex had one of the best-looking sides.

Their array of talent included B. L. Morris, of Ardingly, as captain, Mordaunt and S. J. S. Clark from the strong Wellington XI, J. A. Lush (Brighton), G. O. B. Wilkes (Lancing), G. D. Masey and R. S. Miller (Harrow), R. S. H. Brewer (Bradfield), and R. J. Langridge (Brighton and Hove G. S.), the son of James Langridge.

Masey scored centuries against Tunbridge Wells and Essex young amateurs and Brewer's medium-paced bowling was effective on several occasions.

The most remarkable of the young amateurs' games was that in which Kent beat Surrey by eight wickets at the Oval. There were three declarations and 881 runs were scored for the loss of only 16 wickets.

Three boys made centuries for Kent, G. J. Sharman (Lancing) getting 125, out of a first-wicket partnership of 210 with T. J. Woodwin (also of Lancing), and G. W. Cook (Dulwich) and M. Hoghton (Beaumont) each hitting 104 in the second innings, when the target of 231 was reached in 130 minutes.

In the midst of such high scoring there was a creditable performance with the ball by D. Sayer (Maidstone), a bowler of considerable pace, who took eight Surrey wickets in the two innings for 86 runs. In their other matches Kent beat the Band of Brothers and drew, after

CONSISTENT SCORER

Because of his frightening physique Potgieter will find few willing to give him a stand up fight. He had a sample of what it is to expect from the spilling of the experienced Templar. With the South African's chin virtually an unreachably target the Jamaican plumped for close-in body work. Short of going outside the ropes that was just about the safest place to be.

FRUSTRATION

Potgieter must learn to turn an opponent round and force him into the open. Against Templar he did little more than pummel the gloves protecting the Jamaican's face. Templar was probably more exhausted by frustration than anything else.

Can "Potty" learn? Weiner and trainer Johnny Holt are convinced he can. "He's intelligent, keen, and always listens to advice," Weiner tells me.

Potgieter will stay in Britain for at least four months, and have three or four fights. Then we should know how far this moving Table Mountain may go in the boxing world.

The beginning, then, for one fighter. For another, September 13 at the White City may have marked the end. That fighter is Don Cockell.

Tubby Don, beaten in three rounds by the panther-like Cuban Nino Valdes, has as yet made no decision to quit the ring. Even if he carries on I think he has reached the end of the road as far as world class boxing goes.

Dutch Swimmer Improves Own World Record

The Hague, Sept. 21.

Atte Voorbij, of Holland, broke her own world record for the 100 metres butterfly stroke in Vlielanden, tonight with a time of 1 minute, 13.1 secs.

Miss Voorbij set the official record of 1 min. 13.7 secs on July 14 this year, but on August 20 she clocked 1 min. 13.2 secs which is awaiting ratification.—Reuter.

RYDER CUP TEAM

London, Sept. 21.

Eric Brown of Buchanan Castle, Arthur Lees of Sunningdale and John Fallon of Hudders-

field were selected today to fill the three remaining Ryder Cup vacancies in the British team to meet the United States at the Thunderbird Ranch and Country Club, Palm Springs, California, on November 5 and 6.

Seven members of the team automatically chosen by their countries in the season's order of merit up to and including the Open Championship in July, were named earlier. They are Rees of South Heats captain, Christine O'Connor of Bundoora, Sid Scott of Carlisle, Harry Bradshaw of Portmarnock, Harry Weetman of Croyham, and Ken Bousfield of Coombe Hill and John Jacobs of Sandy Lodge.

Tournaments since the open, notably the Match Play Championship last week and the Ryder Cup, which ended today, determined the final three places.

Bousfield won the Match Play and Bradshaw the Masters, but they were already among the named men.

The only newcomers to Ryder Cup honours are O'Connor, an Irishman, Scott, Jacobs and Fallon.

Brown, 30 years old former Scottish Amateur Champion who won his singles in the Ryder Cup match of 1953, gained his place by his performance in being runner-up in the Match Play Championship last week.

Lees, who is 47, has played in three Ryder Cup matches since the war but was dropped for the 1953 match.

Fallon was always strongly fancied for not only was he runner-up in last year's Match Play Championship but was also second in this year's open.—China Mail Special.

Birmingham, Sept. 21.

Dai Rees, British Ryder Cup captain, ended the British Golf season as winner of the Harry Vaxton Trophy by heading the order of merit table with a points average of 0.87 for eight tournaments.

Harry Bradshaw, the Dunlop winner, took second place, with an average of 0.80 for seven tournaments. Ken Bousfield was third with an average of 0.85 for eight tournaments.—Reuter.

Freak or future champ?

That was a question forty thousand British boxing fans wanted to see answered at London's White City stadium last week when they braved the rain to see South African giant Ewart Potgieter pit his 22 stone 12 lbs. against the 16 stone 12 lbs. of Jamaica's Simon Templar.

When, after six rounds of mauling, the "little" six-foot Jamaican was forced to retire, the general verdict was that despite his 7 ft. 2 ins. the South African would do well to keep even more than a Potgieter arm's length away from the Marcianos of this world.

At the moment I agree with them. So does Potgieter. But I have a hunch we are going to hear more about this genial 22-year-old.

Manager Norman Weiner was well satisfied with "Potty's" White City performance. That, of course, is part of a boxing manager's job. He doesn't get 25 per cent for labelling his man as a stiff.

COMMONSENSE

Yet there was much commonsense in the words he addressed to me after securing a still fresh-as-paint Potgieter back from the White City ring. "Remember," said Weiner, "that Ewart is a novice. His professional boxing career before fighting Templar consisted of seven fights which gave him just 17 minutes of ring action. And World Champions aren't made in 17 minutes.

"Like any prospect, he needs experience. That was why we came to Britain. He's passed his first test with flying colours. Carrying nearly 23 stone, it's difficult to glide like a ballet dancer. Yet Ewart moved well. And, what's more important, he kept moving. This proved he has stamina. That was my main doubt. Before, only one of his legs had reached the second round.

Looking across at the smiling Potgieter, across, unmarked by one bead of sweat, I was forced to agree.

Weiner makes no rash promises. Ewart, he agrees, must learn to punch, learn to box in fact.

Because of his frightening physique Potgieter will find few willing to give him a stand up fight. He had a sample of what it is to expect from the spilling of the experienced Templar. With the South African's chin virtually an unreachably target the Jamaican plumped for close-in body work. Short of going outside the ropes that was just about the safest place to be.

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After the first round he didn't look in the same grade as Valdes. It was a case of a good big 'un—Valdes is 6ft. 3ins.—beating a good little 'un, almost six inches shorter.

TUBBY BOXERS

Just 27, Cockell should be in his prime. But tubby boxers age quickly, especially those that have met Rocky Marciano. Fighting his ever-expanding girth, Don needs a tremendous amount of training to keep fit. A gruelling outlook for a pleasant guy who doesn't really like training.

Valdes, it must be said, looked good, very good.

The move he pulled to turn Cockell out of a corner and on to a crisp right was one of the smartest I've seen from a heavyweights, or any fighter. And what a beauty that right was.

Valdes for the world title? On his White City showing I say yes. He has the speed, boxing ability and the punch. If he can take a punch he can beat the world.—London Express Service.

(COPYRIGHT)

DUNLOP MASTERS £2,000 PROFESSIONAL GOLF TITLE WON BY BRADSHAW

Birmingham, Sept. 21.

Harry Bradshaw, of Portmarnock (Ireland), already among the seven men nominated for Britain's Ryder Cup team this year, won the Dunlop Masters £2,000 sterling professional golf tournament at Little Aston, near here, with a 72-hole aggregate of 277.

He picked up a first prize of £650 and was largely indebted to a brilliant final round of 67.

Ken Bousfield, professional stroke and Match Play Champion and holder of the German title, who had led overnight and again after three rounds, faltered with 73 in his final round and was joined on the 282 mark by Arthur Lees (68), the man who has set the pace in the first round with 66.

Forty-eight-year-old Henry Cotton, veteran ex-Champion and British International, who had played so consistently from the start, finished with a 70 for a total of 281 only to be headed by the Irishman Bradshaw.

The success of Bradshaw and the high placing of Bousfield and other men named for the Ryder Cup team must have confused the selectors, who had three places to fill in the British team.

Bousfield probably lost his chance of winning a fourth major event this year by his start of three fives in the third round followed by three putts and a six at a later hole.

OUTWARD HALF

Bradshaw had an outward half of 33 in the third round despite a drizzle but faltered coming in and finally missed a putt which would have allowed him to tie with Bousfield (200) after 54 holes.

Peter Alliss (68) and Eric Brown (69), two of the men fighting for Ryder Cup berths, were the only men to beat 70 in the third round and Alliss was able to tie with Bradshaw at 210.

But Brown, who had a disastrous 12 at one hole yesterday, was too far behind to be able to catch up.

Rest scores were: Harry Bradshaw of Portmarnock 69, 70, 71, 67—277.

Henry Cotton of Temple, 68, 71, 72, 70—281.

Ken Bousfield of Coombe Hill, 68, 70, 71, 73—282.

Arthur Lees of Sunningdale, 66, 73, 75, 67—282.

John Jacobs of Sandy Lodge, 73, 70, 72, 66—284.

Harry Weetman of Croyham, 69, 73, 70, 73—284.

Peter Alliss of Farnham, 74, 66, 68, 75—284.

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HOLLAND BEATEN

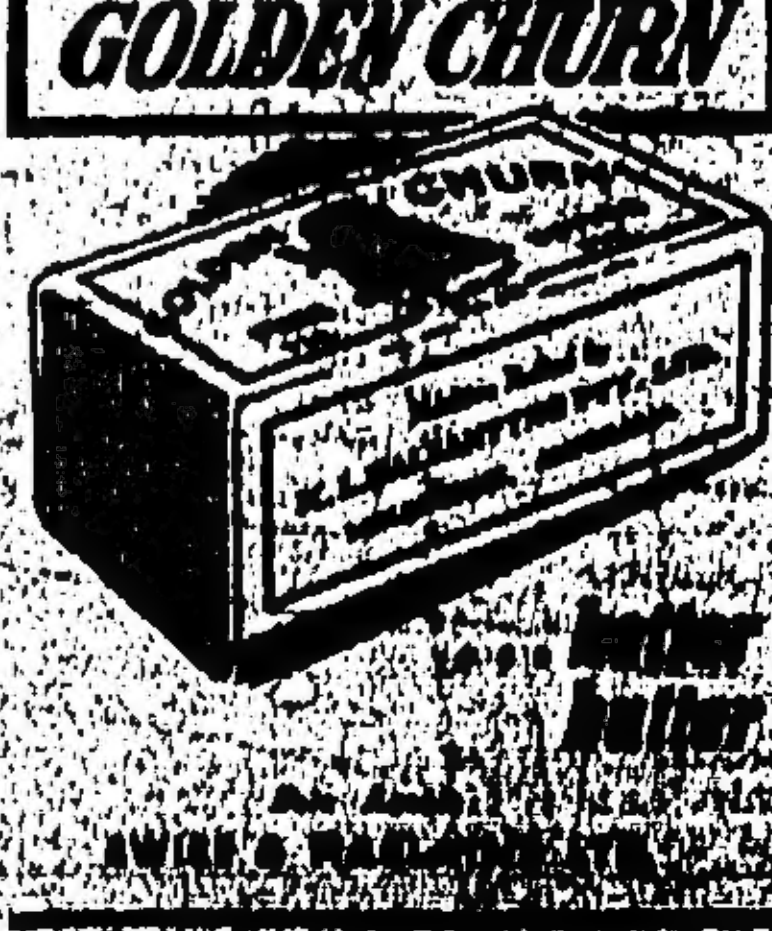
Vienna, Sept. 21.

Rapid, the Vienna football club, beat R.S.V. Eintracht of Holland by six goals to one in the first round of the European Championship. Rapid scored all six goals in the first half and Eintracht scored one in the second half.

THE GAMBOLS



GOLDEN CHURN



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THE HONGKONG AND YAUAMAT
FERRY COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an
Interim Dividend of Two Dollars
and fifty cents per share on the
Company's Issued Capital has been
declared payable on the 24th Octo-
ber, 1955, free of tax.

Notice is also given that the Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from Saturday, the 15th Octo-
ber, 1955, to Saturday the 22nd
October, 1955, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be issued
at the Registrar's Office of the Com-
pany, Nos. 144-146 Des Voeux Road,
Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong, on
and after the 24th October, 1955.

By Order of the Board,
LAU CHAN KWOK,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong, 21st September, 1955.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"PYRRHUS"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen &
Bayes-Davy at Holt's Wharf from
10 a.m. on September 22 and 23
1955, and consignees are requested
to have their representatives present
during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hong Kong, September 21, 1955.

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: Friday, 23rd September, at 12.00 noon
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Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port
Said and Malta.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL
BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kow-
loon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2
GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE,
by Noon on Thursday, 22nd Septem-
ber.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages
carried by passengers themselves,
ALL BAGGAGE must pass through
the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading
on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between
9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m. on Friday,
23rd September, 1955.

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FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"VIETNAM" sailing Oct. 8th
"CAMBODGE" sailing Nov. 5th
"LAOS" sailing Dec. 8th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
"MEINAM" sailing Sept. 26th
"PEIHO" sailing Oct. 17th

Belgrade's "Teddy Boys" On Rampage In The Streets

By John Earle

Belgrade, Sept. 20.
Belgrade authorities are concerned at the growth of "street banditism" by gangs of youths who start brawls in public places, rob passers-by in the streets, and molest girls going home at night. For years, the Yugoslav capital has had its spivs, who run a black market in tickets for the cinema, and who lurk round the main hotels, ready to steal a wireless aerial or windscreen wipers off a foreigner's unattended car.

This year, too, spivs have gone into the black market in currency. They approach the obvious foreigners in the street, asking under their breath if he has any dollars to change at 700 to the dinar, against the official rate of 300.

But it is only recently that Yugoslavia's "teddy boys" (young hoodlums) have gone up for violence on such a wide scale in Belgrade and other main cities.

Reports like this are becoming increasingly frequent in the Yugoslav press.

"In Roosevelt Street, one of Belgrade's busiest thoroughfares, four young men in an intoxicated state one afternoon brutally and without any reason attacked a girl secretary, Miss K.V., who was returning home from work.

Other youths make a practice of provoking fights over girls at dances, or boarding trams in a group and refusing to pay the fare. Except for well-oiled hair and perhaps an American style tie, such youths are not distinguishable by their appearance or dress, especially now, in summertime, when people wear little.

But, according to the official newspaper "Borba," they can be recognised by "the most modern slang" they use and the insolent and vulgar way in which they address women.

Often they come not from the poorest families, but are young men with education, such as students, technical apprentices, and secondary schoolboys.

Discussing ways of remedying this problem, "Borba" said that the Socialist Alliance, the Government's mass political organisation, the trade unions and the Communist youth movement should join together to combat "street banditism" by example and propaganda.

"Borba" foreign observers have noted, did not list either parents or the churches among those who could exert a good influence. It did say, however, that too little had been done so far in Yugoslavia, and that Yugoslavs could learn from

WORLD'S ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM WILL BE CRIPPLED BY PERSIA

By VINCENT BUIST

Teneran,

Persia hopes to cripple the world's illicit opium trafficking by passing a bill to ban the growing of the opium poppy in the country.

The Bill should become law this autumn and it would come into effect in the spring of next year.

International narcotics authorities warned Persia recently that the bulk of opium flooding the bazaars of the Orient is Persian. The stream of supplies moving east out of Persia began soon after the Government had signed the pact last October with a consortium of Western oil companies, to run her oil industry.

Nowadays, wherever all impounded black market opium was Persian. According to an United States representative here, Persian opium also goes to China, where it is processed into cocaine or heroin. Then it goes to swell the already large illicit drug market in the United States.

In addition to curbing the international drug trade, the new Persian law aims at exterminating the opium smoking habit inside the country, where it has gained a hold on millions of people.

Civil servants who are addicts will be given three months in which to undergo an opium cure in state clinics, under the new law. Otherwise, they face dismissal.

Peasants, who have cultivated opium for generations will be helped by State agricultural experts to substitute such crops as grain, cotton or sugar for the poppy.

State Monopoly

Opium cultivation is at present permitted under a Persian State Monopoly. Theoretically, the entire opium yield each year should go to the Government for export. In fact, thousands upon thousands of acres of good arable land throughout Persia are devoted to opium poppy cultivation to satisfy the drug requirements of both Persian and foreign black marketers.

Dr. Jafar Shah, the Persian Health Minister, said recently that at least 1,500,000 Persians out of a total population of about 17,000,000 are opium smokers.

In a few areas—remote villages in the centre of opium poppy districts—whole families smoke it and give it to children to make them sleep, or tide them over ailments.

In the Isfahan district alone, surrounded by large areas of opium production, the number of adult opium takers is widely assessed at 50 per cent of the total.

Profits from illicit opium production are enormous. At Isfahan, Government agents pay a fixed price of 580 rials (about £3) a kilogramme (2.2 lbs) of opium legally produced under the State monopoly laws. In the same town, however, one kilogramme of "black" opium sells for 1,000 rials (£25). By the time a kilogramme of smuggled opium has travelled 300 miles south to the port of Khorramshahr, near the oil town of Abadan, the price has leapt up to 3,000 rials (£40).

Experts say that the same kilogramme, in the United States, would have a market value approaching 500 dollars (nearly £200).

Some Opposition

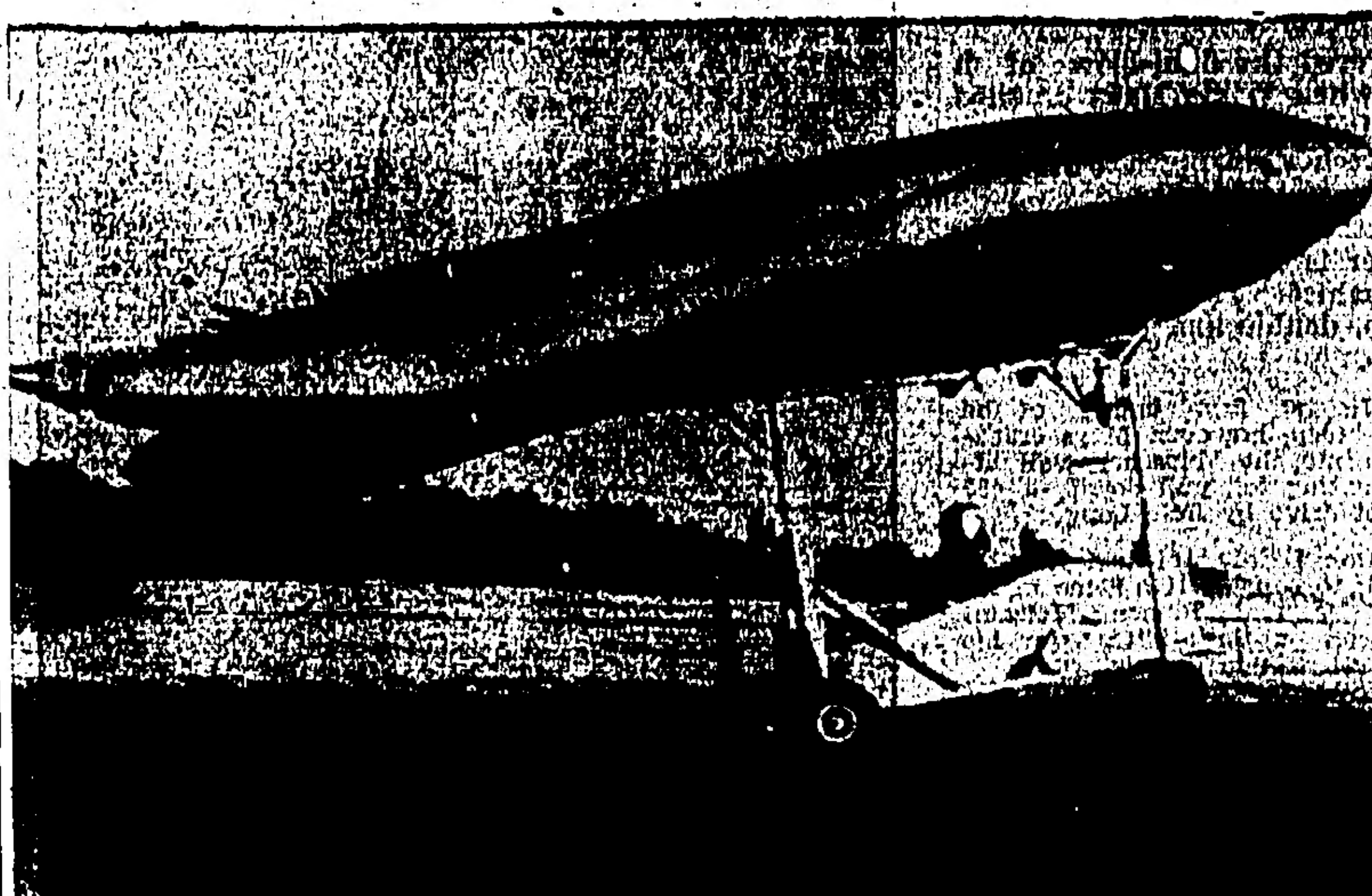
The bill to prohibit opium production in Persia has met with some opposition in the Persian Senate, where it was given its first reading. Objections were raised chiefly on practical grounds.

Senator A. Farokh, a large landowner, for example, argued that "if the peasant is deprived of his opium, he will take a rifle and take to banditry on the highways."

He meant that opium poppies are easily grown and yield good profits for the peasant. If the same amount of land, with the same availability of labour, is turned over to growing grain or cotton or sugar, the peasant's profits will be halved.

Persia's exchequer will automatically lose 2,500,000 dollars a year when the ban on opium cultivation is enforced. This represents the revenue obtained by opium exports to such countries as the Soviet Union and France.

Enforcement of the anti-opium law will be difficult in Persia, which is the land of the West. Germany, the Soviet Union and America, combined—China Mail Special.



The Ministry of Supply has placed a contract with the M.L. Aviation Company for a number of M.L. Utility Aircraft—a machine of unusual design. The aircraft weighs approximately 550 lbs, easy to transport, easy to make and comparatively cheap to produce—and has a wing span of 40 ft. It is a two seater machine powered by a 65 h.p. engine and has a range of about 100 miles. Designed by the director of the company who designed the Fleet Air Arm "Swordfish" when he was chief designer for Fairey Aviation, it has a wooden body and the wing is inflated before flight. The wing is detachable for storage purposes. The same type of compressed air pumps as are used in garages for car tyres.—Daily Express Picture.

Nationalist China Among Powers To Gain UN Vice Presidencies

New York Sept. 21.
The Big Four Powers, Nationalist China, Ethiopia and Luxembourg were today elected to fill the seven vice-presidencies of the United Nations General Assembly. Fifty-nine countries cast ballots with Burma and the Byelo-Russian S.R. acting as tellers. Two ballot papers were nullified and there were two abstentions. The President of the Assembly, Mr Jose Maza of Chile, announced the results as follows: Ethiopia 53 votes; France 53; United States 53; Britain 52; Soviet Union 50; Luxembourg 49; China 41. Burma and India each received two votes and Bolivia, Cuba, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, one each.—Reuter.

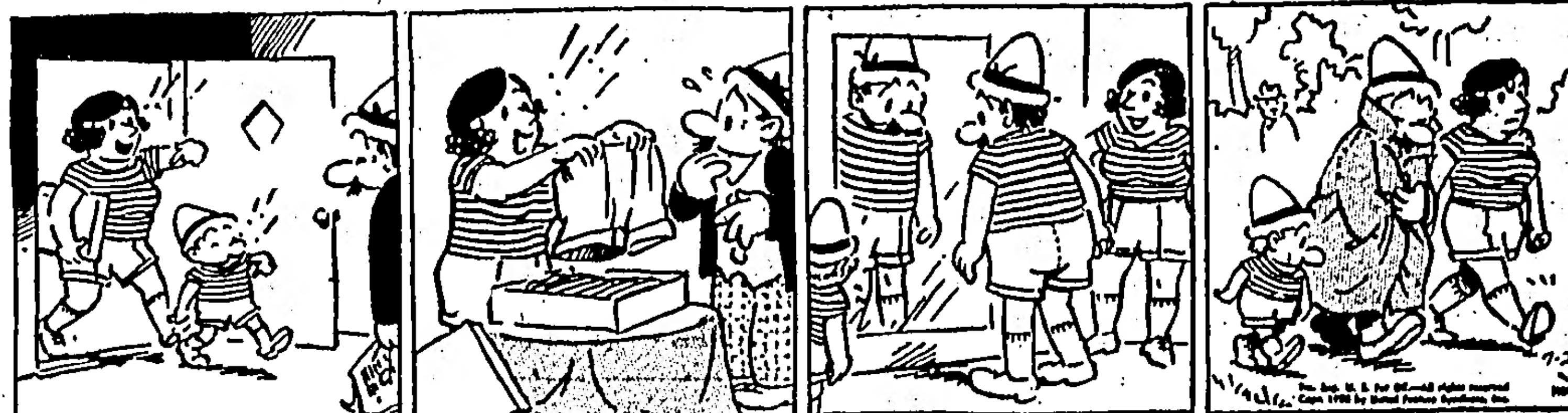
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



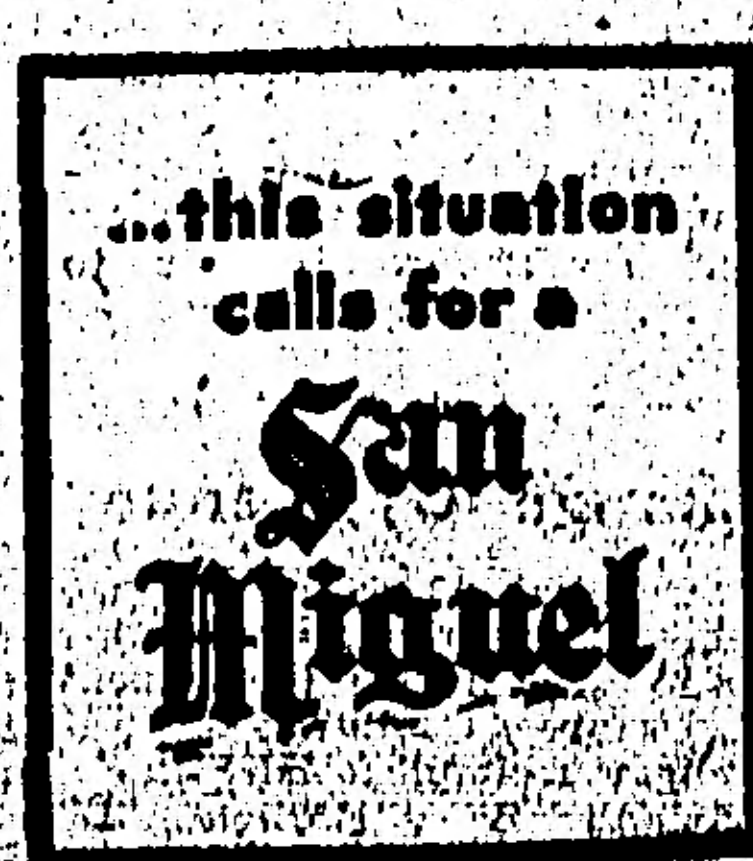
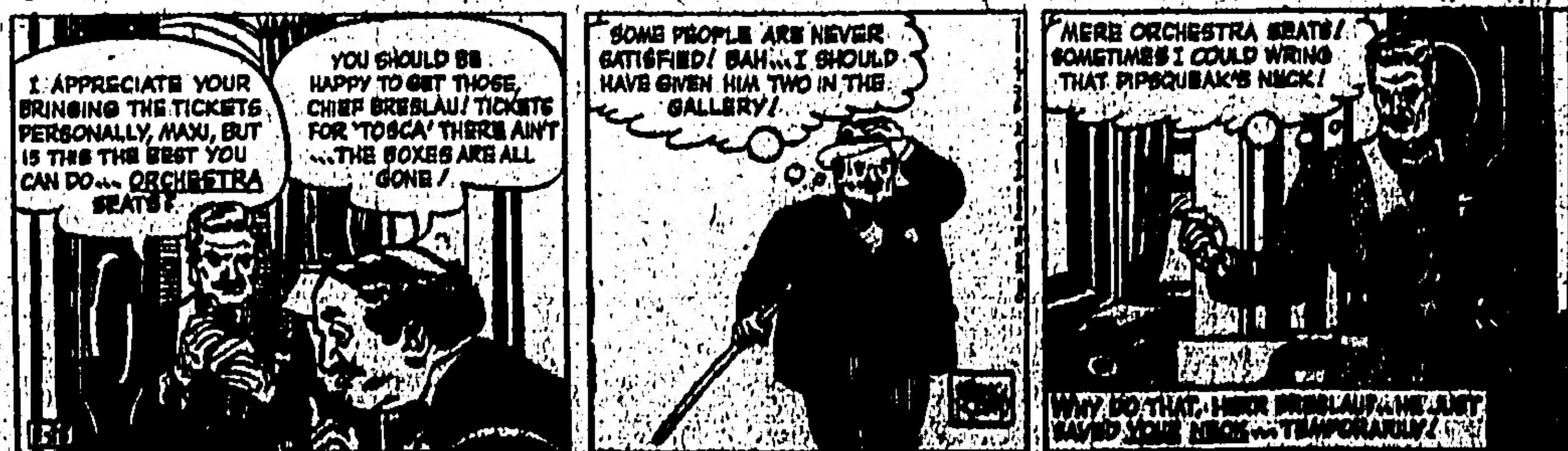
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

EUROPE SEEKS MORE \$-AREA COAL

Imports Needed To Offset Local Shortages
FALL IN BRITISH OUTPUT

London, Sept. 21. The coal shortage in Britain and Western Europe is likely to result in a sharp increase in imports from the United States, usually well-informed sources said in Luxembourg, seat of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Pool.

Italy: A non-producer, is likely to be the hardest hit of the Pool countries — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. West Germany is still exporting but her coal market is "under pressure."

Special reports reaching London gave this picture of the West European situation:

Luxembourg: The High Authority has reversed its policy of advocating a reduction of American coal imports by increased coal production within the Pool.

Considerable coal imports are necessary to bridge the gap in supplies of bituminous and gas coal in West Germany, the Pool's main producer, due to increased consumption in the iron and steel industry.

The High Authority could ask for emergency powers to control distribution on available coal, but an authority spokesman said there was no need as West Germany's shortage and bottlenecks could be overcome by the imports planned and by co-operation between coal producers and consumers.

West German coal imports from the United States jumped from a monthly average of

152,000 tons last year to 231,000 tons in the first five months of this year, while Italy's imports went up from an average of 238,000 tons to 419,000 tons in the same period.

Total imports of American coal into the Pool countries have been steadily rising from a monthly average of 500,000 tons in 1953 to just under 800,000 tons a month in the first five months of this year.

French Exports

The coal situation of France and Belgium is regarded as basically sound. The reason for their increased purchases of American coal is that in the last few years, the mined stockpiles are now almost completely exhausted.

A source close to the coal and steel community said exports of French and Belgian coal to Britain, totalling about

6,000,000 tons a year, "are in no way a problem."

"During the first four months of this year, France has exported to Britain 975,000 tons, Belgium 565,000 tons and the Saar 325,000 tons, and these countries are most interested in keeping up these exports," he said.

Rome: Italian industrialists have been warned that next year, Britain will probably be able to supply even less coal than this year. By the end of this year, Britain is likely to have supplied less than 10 per cent of Italy's total imports, against about 20 per cent in 1953.

Industrialists also fear Germany's main supplier, will also announce a further cut in the supplies offered. They have already complained that when supplies are tight, they are faced with a monopoly position in Germany.

Germany's Needs

In 1953, the Pool producers supplied about half the 10 million tons which Germany each year, with the United States and Britain almost equally providing the rest. Last year sharp cuts in British supplies brought United States imports to nearly three million tons and this year they are likely to total over five million.

Bonn: There is no real coal shortage in West Germany, according to the Government bulletin, but it will have to increase coal imports to 12 million tons this year compared with 9,500,000 tons in 1954, mainly because coal production has not kept pace with increased industrial activity, particularly steel production.

Coal production for 1955 is estimated at about 131 million tons compared with 128 million in 1954, a rise of 2.3 per cent. Steel production is estimated at nearly 21 million tons compared with 17,400,000 tons last year, an increase of about 12.4 per cent.

But Germany is still a coal exporting country. Last year she sent 28 million tons abroad and is anxious to keep exports up to this level to retain customers' goodwill. — China Mail Special.

RUBBER MARKETS

Singapore, Sept. 21. The market opened steady and eased later on lack of support and liquidation. Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Oct. 1955-1956 147 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. Oct. 1955-1956 145 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb. Oct. 1955-1956 143 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached 141 1/2
Blanket crepe 138 1/2
No. 1 pale crepe 136 1/2

NEW YORK
Rubber futures today closed 40 to 110 points lower with sales of 240 contracts.

Lower London cables and realising by some of the recent buyers turned prices downward, although extreme losses were partly covered at the close.

The spot market ruled dull with factories and other buyers marking time. Spot No. 1 was offered at 48 1/2 cents a pound. Futures:

Dec. 48 1/2
Mar. 47 1/2
May 46 1/2
Jul. 45 1/2
Oct. 44 1/2

AMSTERDAM
The rubber market was very quiet today. Prices closed steady. Futures:

No. 1 rubber 48 1/2
No. 2 rubber 47 1/2
No. 3 rubber 46 1/2
No. 1 crepe 45 1/2

Australian Gold Output Up

Canberra, Sept. 21. Mine production of gold in Australia in June amounted to 92,780 fine ounces, of which 92,000 fine ounces were available for refining. The output was 5,669 fine ounces more than in May but 365 fine ounces less than average monthly production for the year ended December, 1954.

Of the total output in June, Western Australia produced 73,950 fine ounces or 79.7 per cent—China Mail Special.

Rising Costs A Worry To Japanese

Tokyo, Sept. 21. The Japanese Finance Ministry in a report made public today said Japan should continue her present retrenchment policy in the next financial year beginning March.

The report, entitled "National Finances of Japan," said requirements for national expenditures were increasing because of pensions, social security, deficits in finances of local governments, defence costs and increased food production.

The report stressed, however, the Japanese Government should not resort to such "easy going measures" as flotation of new government bonds or raising the tax rates to solve the problem.

TAXATION

The report said any increase in fiscal investment in expansion of industrial facilities should be confined within the limits of "sound money" policy. Excessive fiscal investment would increase imports, deteriorate the balance of international payments and revive inflationary tendencies, the report said.

The report also said it would be very difficult to increase the tax rates because the Japanese people's tax burden was reaching its limit.

In conclusion, the report suggested that better use should be made of private capital accumulation, which has been growing as a result of the "disinflation" policy. — China Mail Special.

London Stock Market

London, Sept. 21. Stocks were mostly firm on the London Stock Exchange today, as the gentle selling wave of recent sessions failed to reappear.

British Government stocks opened on a strong note and tacked on gains of up to 2 1/2 per cent.

United Press.

Japan's Big Rice Crop Will Not Affect Burma Contracts

Rangoon, Sept. 21. Spokesmen for Burma's rice growers said today that Japan's record rice crop this year will not affect the agreements by which Burma sells rice to Japan.

Burmese rice men said they were glad that Japan had such an excellent crop, and that it would not affect the sale of 23,000,000 tons of Burmese rice abroad during the coming year.

The rice men noted that in an official answer last week in the Upper House of the Burmese Parliament, the Government gave satisfaction on recent rice sales. From Sept. 1 of 1954 to July 7 of 1955 the Burmese Government sold 223,450,000 tons of white rice with a value of approximately US \$101,000,000 and 450,145 tons of paddy of rice with a value of US \$44,000,000. In the preceding year the Burmese exported 170,000 tons of white rice valued at US \$118,000,000. Although the latter figure is quantitatively less than recent figures, it brought more money because of price factors on the quality of rice. Burma is combating adverse changes in the international rice market, but the Government has shown no signs of price reduction. There also has been a tendency toward better—that is, Burma exchanges rice for a commodity from the other country. Such an agreement was signed on July 1, 1955, whereby Burma will send from 100,000 to 200,000 tons of rice annually to Russia in exchange for Soviet materials on a five-year term. Similar agreements, on a smaller scale, were signed this year with Yugoslavia and Israel. Delivery is due to get 120,000 tons this year on a bilateral agreement but has suggested a delivery of 100,000 tons of rice to Israel due in December. Burma has refused to accept the scheduled delivery. — United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange amounted to \$360,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

INSURANCES 1,000

Lombard 53 1000

Underwriters 1000

DOCK 20 1000

K. Wharf 72 74 1/2 500 20

Providence (O) 10 10 1/2 400 0 5/8

Wheelock (O) 9 10 1/2 400 0 5/8

LAND, ETC. 18 10 1/2 500 0 1/2

HK Hotel 18 10 1/2 500 0 1/2

X Land 64 64 1/2 43 0 1/2

Humphreys 20 40 200 0 1/2

Reilly (N) 19 19 1/2 500 0 1/2

RUBBER 2 30 2 35

A. Rubber 2 35 1000 0 2 3/4

Trust 3 35 1000 0 3 3/4

Tram 24 24 1/2 100 0 24 1/2

Star Ferry 142 142 100 0 142

C. Light (OF) 23 23 1/2 50 0 23 1/2

Electric 11 11 1/2 50 0 11 1/2

Telephone 34 1/2 50 0 34 1/2

INDUSTRIALS 75 75 1/2 50 0 75 1/2

Hope 17 17 1/2 50 0 17 1/2

STONES, ETC. 21 21 1/2 50 0 21 1/2

Dairy 21 21 1/2 50 0 21 1/2

Watson 14 14 1/2 50 0 14 1/2

Textile Corp. 5 5 1/2 50 0 5 1/2

Nanyang 5 5 1/2 50 0 5 1/2

MYSTELLANOUS 5 5 1/2 50 0 5 1/2

Yangtze 5 5 1/2 50 0 5 1/2

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

New York, Sept. 21. World No 4 sugar futures today closed unchanged to 3 points higher with sales of 125 contracts.

Domestic No 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher with no sales reported.

Steadiness in the world contracts reflected trade buying in line with the firmer raw market, although prices were not quite unchanged.

Domestic raw market ruled and featured. Futures:

Contract No. 4 (World)

Oct. 3 1/2

Nov. 3 1/2

Dec. 3 1/2

Jan. 3 1/2

Feb. 3 1/2

Mar. 3 1/2

Apr. 3 1/2

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Feb. 3 1/2

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